A

DESCRIPTION

Of the New

WORLD.

OR,

America Islands and *Continent:*

and by what people those Regions are now inhabited.

And what places are there desolate and without Inhabitants.

And the Bays, Rivers, Capes, Forts, Cities and their Latitudes, the Seas on their Coasts: the Trade, Winds, the North-west Passage, and the Commerce of the English Nation, as they were all in the Year 1649. Faithfully described for information of such of his Countrey as desire Intelligence of these perticulars.

By *George Gardyner* of *Peckham*, in the County of *Surrey* Esq.

LONDON.

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To the right honorable
Sir *Henry Vane*,
junior.

SIR,

SInce God hath made You eminent in doing great ſervices to your Countrey, and appointed you of that Councill which the Parliament hath

lately eſtabliſhed, to contrive the Weal of our Nation, upon their excellent inſtructions. This diſcourſe having relation to divers of them, I crave leave to direct it to You. And if it be too low for your Thoughts, you have goodneſſe enough to afford mee a favourable conſtruction.
Sir, *The greateſt Princes in the Eaſt, receive no Requeſt without a Preſent. I have no other to you, but*

to desire you would favourably receive this, and reckon me among the number of

Your Devoted
Servants,

George Gardyner,



Errata.

PAge 5. line 6. for *Scotia* read *Socatra* p. 26. l. 2. power. r. rover *ibid.* l. 6. for *Cameron* r. come on p. 32. l. 4. r. Continent for Continens p. 39. l. 3. put in tis washed at flouds p. 35. l. 13. r. bold for cold p. 61. l. 13. r. *Tortuga* for *Tortaga* p. 62. l. 9. r. its for it is p. 87. l. 5. r. clear for cleanp. 101. l. 14. r. far for furze p. 116. l. 9. r. wels for willow trees. p. 118. l. 5. r. *Nicaragua* for *Nicurayna* p. 123. l. 2. r. *Verauga* for *Carauga* p. 133. l. 8. r. Caco for Coco, and so where ever you come p. 143. l. 14. r. *Limets* for Climats *ibid.* l. *ult.* read Painters for Planters p. 145. l. 14. r. principall for principals p. 146. l. 2. r. *Darian* for *Darien* p. 148. l. 3. r. *Phillip* for *Chilip*.

To the Engliſh Nation.

IN this unquiet age, I conceive, there is nothing ſo pertinent to a mans felicity, next to the enjoying of happy places, as to know where they are. And to think our neighbouring Regions of *Europe* receive a greater ſhare of proſperity than we in *England*, is (without doubt) a great miſtake. Neither doth any part of the old World make ſuch promiſes to all ſorts of men as doth the New World, commonly called *America*. For he that ſhall deſire to advance himſelf by his labour, will finde many places where

where he may do it with much quietneſſe. He that ſhall deſire to enjoy much land, and live in a Civil Government under others, may finde places enough for him to pitch upon. He that ſhall deſire to command a Countrey himſelf, and get into poſſeſſion of it, without difficulty, wil finde many Iſlands fit for his turn, that are fruitfull and deſolate, wanting Inhabitants, which at ſmall charge may be tranſported thither. He that ſhall deſire to be poſſeſt of great rich mines of gold and ſilver, and precious ſtones, and large Dominions, and withall hath but fortitude, courage, and a reaſonable Engliſh Gentlemans Eſtate, may by an ordinary Providence over him, attain to theſe great matters. And that man that ſhall have ſtore of Commodities lie by him, which he cannot vent, although they are neceſſary for mans accomodation,

will

will finde here places, that he may exchange them at, to his great advantage.

But if the Decipherers of this Orbe had been as cautious in ſetting down truths, as they have been prolixious in impertinencies, our Nation would certainly ere this have made greater advantages upon thoſe Regions.

For, my part, as I am an Engliſh man, ſo I deſire that name and people may grow great and famous and extend their authority and name beyond either *Roman*, *Grecian*, *Aſſyrian* or *Perſian* Nations. And if from this diſcourſe they may draw any thing that may prove for their Honour or Profit, I have my aim. And I ſhall aſſure them, I have related nothing, but what my own knowledg or good intelligence perſwades me is certainly true, which my future actions with Gods leave ſhall declare.

I have been plain in diſcourſe of the Forreign Commerce of our Nation. All which I intended in a larger Volumn, but the Flemmings and Iriſh taking me in my comming from thoſe remote parts of *America*, took from me that greater relation, which I intended inſtead of this Epitomie from thence, which I preſent with a reſolution to ſubmit to that common cenſure all Book-makers muſt undergo, but with confidence I have in this ſubſcribed my ſelf

READER,

Thy humble Servant,

GEORGE GARDYNER

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A DESCRIPTION of the *New World.*

CHAP. I.

Of the Commerce of the Engliſh Nation.

THE Navigation and Commerce of the Engliſh Nation, is ſo proportioned, that upon the diviſion of the world, it may properly be ſaid, that it is traded

by four ſeverall parts. The greateſt of which is *America*, the next in account is *Aſia*, the third *Africa*, and the leaſt *Europe*, in which is our native Country, it being a Weſtwardly part of this Diviſion. From whence there ariſes to mee theſe Queſtions.

The firſt, whether the trade be equally divided according to the quality of the places traded with.

The ſecond, whether the loſſe to ſome of theſe places be not greater then the gains.

The third, whether the trade of the Common-wealth may not be increaſed.

The fourth, how it hath been hindred, and what is the let in the grants of it.

The fifth, whether there may not be a courſe taken to quicken the trade and encourage Adventurers.

To answer the first.

We finde that in *Asia*, there are six most potent Emperours, which are the Emperour of *Tartaria*, of *Japan*, of *China*, of *Turkey*, of *Persia*, and of the *Mogulls* or *Mogores*. The *Tartar*, hath few or no Ports; the *Persian* not many, all the rest have store of Ports, and rich Cities, on them, fit for Commerce and trade. And it hath been affirmed by the Natives of those parts (that have been well acquainted with the *East Indies*) that in *India major*, which is from *Malabar* to *Chesmacoran*, there are 13 Kingdomes, and 700 Islands, desolate and un-inhabited. And in *India minor*, which is from *Siambi*, to *Murfili*, there are eight Kingdomes besides many Islands. And the Commodities of these parts are of the best sort, and probably by the great

quantities that have been yearly carried thither from *Europe*, there is more silver then in all the other parts of the world.

And although there is this greatnesse yet we send yearly, but a few ships which belong to the *East India*, and Turkish Company.

The trade of *America* is much greater, although it be but with our own Nation, which are seated in *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Barbados*, *Christophers*, *Antego*, *Santey*, *Crus*, *Meaguis*, *Monserat*, and *Barmoudas*, what else of that Orbe is in the hands of Spaniards Portugals, and Dutch in any considerable place, cannot be traded with by the English, *Africa* almost an Iland joyning to *Asia* by that narrow *Isthmus*, part of *Arabia Deserta* neer cut asunder by the Red and Mediterranean Seas, hath for its coasts on the Mediterranean Sea, *Egypt*, *Barbary*, and a part of *Mauritania*,

ritania, on the North ſea the Kingdom of *Morocco*, *Feſſe*, *Tombuto*, the large Regions of *Giney*, *Conge*, and Empire of *Monomotapa*, and from the Cape of *Bona Speranza*, unto the Iland of *Scotia*, the Kingdom of *Armeto*, *Moſambique*, *Quilioa*, *Melinde*, *Magadoxo*, *Badivis*, *Ethiopia*, and part of *Egypt*, and from thence alongſt the Red Sea, *Seila*, *Adel*, and the Empire of *Preſter John*.

And all theſe Countries have many Rivers and Ports, and great ſtore of people living on them. And we trade onely to *Alexandria*, in *Egypt*, *Morocco*, *Feſſe* and *Giney*, and there but little neither, all the other places being left, as *terra incognita*.

The trade of *Europe*, doth juſtly challenge a greater Commerce then any of the other parts have, although it be the leaſt. On this conſideration, the Ports are neer

adjacent, the people more ingenious in procuring Merchandize, and and their Comodities more in ufe with us, and ours more wanting with them, as our broad Cloth, &c.

And from theſe conſiderations, I conclude, that unleſſe in *Europe*, there is no equality in the trade of our Nation with the other parts of the World.

The ſecond Queſtion.

Whether the loſſe be not greater then the gaines to ſome of theſe places.

As the end of all trade and mens carnall thoughts are commonly for ſilver and gold, ſo that Countrey that hath moſt of it is accounted the richeſt. And indeed it is almoſt all things, for he that hath enough of that, cannot lack any worldly thing that can be had.

Upon

Upon which, I conceive, that the principall ayme of all forreign trade should be to bring much of it in, and carry little of it out of our Countrey, and that Commerce that doth not is managed to the disadvantage of our Nation, and ought to be rejected.

And upon examination it will be found, that the greatest trade which we drive in *Asia*, which is to the *East Indies*, either by the way of *Bagdet*, *Caro*, and the red Seas, or Cape of *Bona Speranza*, is with ready money.

I can with confidence say, it may be managed so to the advantage of our Nation, that we may have their Commodity for ours, and their Ports better traded. And whereas it hath been the practise of our people to carry much money thither, we may now fetch it home again.

And the trade of *America* is pre-

judi-

judiciall, very diſhoneſt, and highly diſhonourable to our Nation. It is prejudiciall, in that it carrieth away daily ſuch men as might ſerve their Country, either in fighting to defend it at home, or elſe abroad.

'Tis diſhonourable, in that we are upbraided by all other Nations that know that trade for ſelling our own Countreymen for the Commodities of thoſe places. And, I affirm, that I have been told by the Dutch and others, that we Engliſh were worſe than the Turks, for that they ſold ſtrangers onely, and we ſold our own Countreymen. And it is well known, that people in authority, and ſome that profeſſe much to Chriſtianity of thoſe parts, will hang a man for ſelling or taking away an Indian that worſhipeth the Devill, when at the ſame time they allow others, and will themſelves buy of their own Nation,

tion, which have moſt barbarouſly been ſtolne out of their Countrey.

And 'tis diſhoneſt, if murther be ſo, for when they have by Spirits or lying tales, forced them aboard the ſhips, in their tranſportation onely, there is yearly many ſtarved to death, thoſe that remain are ſold to thoſe that wil give moſt for them; ſome for fourteen years, others for ten, and leſſe, but the leaſt four: and it were better for them to ſerve fourteen years with the Turks, then four in the Plantations with moſt of the Maſters in thoſe places, eſpecially in *Virginia*, for beſides, their being back-beaten and belly-beaten, it is three to one if they live out their ſervitude, by reaſon of the unwholſomeneſſe of the Countreys.

In which diſaſters that happen to our Nation, I cannot but condole their misfortunes, as if we of all *Europe* were of the ſeed of

Cham,

Cham, when the *Spaniard* at the same time managed their businesse so well, that scarcely will one of them serve in the *Indies*, except it be the *Viceroy*, or some great Personage, and I know that Nation in nothing exceeds us, but in their keeping together as one people.

The third Question.

Is whether the trade of *England* may not be increased.

It is not hard to imagine, when we see the greatnesse of *Asia*, and *Africa*, and the little Commerce that we have with them, that it may well be increased. And although the trade of *Europe* be much greater the rest, yet doth it want much of that exactnesse which we may have in it. For where we gain in some parts, and lose in others, it is possible to assure the Land, to gain in all and lose in none.

The

The fourth Question.

Is, how it hath been hindred, and what is the let in the growth of it?

The people generally ſuppoſe 'tis the danger of the ſeas, and the little ſecurity in the parts abroad, for the Merchants Goods and ſhips. In anſwer, I affirm, the trade of the Hollanders never flouriſhed ſo as in time of War, and their enemies were more ſtrong at Sea then ours, upon which we may conclude, it is not that that is the true cauſe.

Wherefore, I finde theſe other cauſes to be the obſtruction in the trade. The firſt is, the Companies of our Nation, which ſort of people I account a benefit or a loſſe, according as they are eſtabliſhed and managed, in which the Companies of *England* have been defective, which appeareth in the gene-

generall damages which themſelves and Adventurers have had with them, and few publick memorials they have erected at home or abroad that hath appeared a publick good, but divers acts have ſeemed the contrary.

And on particulars we finde, there are five Companies that are well in years amongſt us, the other which was of later eſtabliſhment, which really was the beſt (the *Giney* Company) is diſſolved.

And to omit the general damage that all the *Inland* Companies do to our Nation, which is from my purpoſe now to treat of, the five Companies of exportation are: firſt, the Cloth Company that trade into *Holland*, *Hamborough*, the *Baltick* Seas, and elſewhere, with all the white Clothes exported the Kingdome.

The ſecond is the *Eaſt India* Company, the third the *Turkey*, the

the fourth the *Muſcovia*, the fifth the Company of *Greenland, alias Grinland.* Of which, I conceive, the Cloth Company to be the greateſt Monopoly, for this cauſe. Beſides the ingroſſing of the commodity of white Cloth to themſelves, which is a great barre to the priviledge of the Nation. The carrying of them out of the Laud, is a pernicious thing to five ſorts of men, Merchants, Seamen, Cloth-dreſſers, Sheare-men and Diers, which laſt people receive the greateſt damage, although they were accounted anciently the Staple-manufacture of our Nation. The prejudice to the Cloth-dreſſers and Diers, appears in the carrying away from them forty Clothes white more then are worked at home, by which it appears, that where there is one imploy'd now in that courſe, there might be forty, if it were managed at home.

And

And all that ever I heard that the Company could say for themselvs is, that the trade of making white Cloth would be spoiled, for the Dutch and Poles if they could not have it white would forbear buying of it. But I am sure the Merchants buy it beyond the Seas for their profit, and not to set their Country-men at worke, or else they differ much from them of the Company. And if they want it to trade with, they will have it as well dresst by us, as their own Nation; but if they be obstinate and will not buy it, we shall gaine and not lose, for our Sea-men and Merchants that make short Voyages with small profit will then vent it to those parts which now have it at the second hand from them, that buy it white from us, and so the Merchants will make two profits in stead of one, and the Sea-men longer Voyages.

The

The *East-India* Company come home to this question in that it hath lost many advantagious places there, and impoverished many that adventured with them, giving them after fifteen or sixteen yeares forbearance of their money, instead of 70li. yearly, which the Dutch give most yeares to their Adventurers 70li. for their principall. And the Dutch lately to renew their Lease, which not long since was neer expired, being but for 21 yeares at the first, compounded with the States Generall to have it renewed for so much longer for the summe of eight hundred thousand pound paid to them, and five hundred thousand to the *West-India* Company, which the States owed the said *West-India* Company.

And whereas the Dutch Company hath whole Countries, divers Islands, Cities, Castles, Forts, &c.

and

and all taken in by the ſword, to the contrary, our men hath loſt money, loſt time, which was conſiderable in thoſe actions, and divers Countries which they never got but were delivered by the Natives, ſuch was *Pulway*, *Pullerroon*, *Lantor*, *Roſingen*, *Wayer*, *Timor*, *Tiadore*, *Ternat*, and the Caſtle of *Amboyna*, where the Dutch committed the greateſt murther that of late yeares hath been heard of upon our Nation, by racking, torturing by fire, and water, throwing in dungeons, and their eaſing themſelves on them untill their bodies became bliſtered, then drawing them forth, and beheading ſome, ſawing a-ſunder others, at other times their cruelty hath been after the ſame manner, and this accompanied with revilling of our Nation; which things are in perticular related by them that eſcaped from thoſe miſeries, recording before the Tribunall of the

the late King, their ſufferings, and his diſhonour which he heard with as much patience, as the loſſe of the Engliſh at the Iſle of *Ree*. I know not the hearts of other men, but my minde is, that all men that acknowledge a Government, and ſubſcribe to maintaine it, ought to be protected as well abroad as at home. There is difference between the bloud of Peace and War, as *David* ſaith, and this was not as the reſt, of *Rochell*, and the Iſle of *Ree*, but by the ſnare that *Joab* ſmote *Amaſa*. And upon diſcourſe, it will be found, that act is juſtified by that people to this day.

The cauſe of the Dutches flouriſhing, our Companies ſay, was there ſtock exceeding the Engliſh: But it will appear, upon examination, that the Engliſh Company had ſixteene hundred thouſand pounds under writ for, when the Dutch had but eight.

The *Turkey* Company is little before it in goodneſſe, although men have not ſo eminently ſuffered, yet ſome have been inſlaved by the Turks of *Barbary*. But the great prejudice (as the caſe now ſtandeth) without akeration in all the Companies, is the ingroſſing the trade of his dominions to themſelves, which might ſerve themſelves, and divers others. For the Ports of the Grand Seignour are many; the chief being *Conſtantinople*, there are on the coaſts of the ſeas in his Territories, the Provinces of *Arcadia*, *Accea*, *Peloponeſus*, *Epirus*, part of *Dalmatia*, the Iſland of the *Archipelagus* and *Cyprus*, in the Mediterranean Sea on the coaſt of the *Begler-Begſhip* of *Cairo*, the Provinces of *Troas*, the fair ſcituated Town of *Symrna*, then *Aleppo*, the Ports of *Jewry*, and *Ægypt*, the trade of the great City of *Grand Cairo*, where there might be more com-

Commerce onely, then we have now in all the Turkish Empire.

The *Muscovia* Company is alike prejudiciall, in monopolizing the trade of that large Empire, which trade is not valuable in relation to the Ports, for that of Saint *Michael* the Archangel is the principall, and almost onely Port in his Dominions, but when you are within the land, there are most large Territories to trade with, as the Commerce of the black Seas, which may conveniently be entred by the river *Volga*, and so traded, which the Grand Seignour prohibits by way of *Constantinople*, and the peace which the *Muscovite* hath for the most part with the *Tartar*, and many *Tartars* stil resident in *Musco*, by whom, were it a generall Trade, divers men likely would for their profit get Commerce with that Nation, which would make way for a farther trade, even to the *Cathaians*, and *China's*.

The *Greenland* Company hath as great a ſhare in oppreſſion as the reſt, although it is not ſo eminent in fame, and in this it exceedeth, that whereas the other Companies are a hindrance to ſuch Merchants as might trade (were it not for their Patent) into thoſe Countries of their diviſions, this I ſay, is not onely a Barre to thoſe that would trade to *Greenland*, but hath ſo much power, as to hinder other Merchants from importing into the Land the Commodities they have from *Greenland*. So that thoſe that buy that uſefull Commodity, muſt give their rates for it. And although it be in others a fault to bring it from neerer places to hinder the trade to *Greenland*, yet 'tis reported, they are not bound by this Law, being forced for want of ſufficient from *Greenland* to ſupply the Engliſh at ſecond hand.

Now, as it is clear by this I have ſaid,

ſaid, that theſe Companies are a great hinderance to the Commerce of our Nation. There is alſo another, which the Merchants complain of, and that is the Dutch Nation, that daily ſo inſinuate into the trade of all places where ever they are admitted, to the putting by of the Engliſh. And were it not that we ſell our Conntreymen for the Commodity of the Engliſh Plantations, I am fully perſwaded, within a few years, we ſhould be forced to have what comes from thence at a ſecond hand from the Dutch: which in reaſon ſeems ſtrange, conſidering they export nothing but what they import, and we export muchwhich we need not import, & how thoſe that have it at a ſecond hand, ſhould ſell a thing cheaper then him that hath it at the firſt, ſeems irrationall, yet they will do it, which is done by our irregularity in trade, and the Mer-

chants that are the great Complaynants, are the chief causers of their own hinderance.

But upon Examination, it will be found, that the principall Commerce of the whole World is in hands of the Englisſh, and the United Provinces. And what we loſe they get. And as it is their great care, by all means, to increaſe their own Commerce, though with the ruine of ours, ſo, I conceive, it is honeſt and honourable, to endeavour our own good, although by their hurt.

The fifth Queſtion

Is, Whether there may not be a courſe taken to quicken the trade and Commerce of the Engliſh Nation?

As I apprehend the Companies to be a great cauſe of hinderance in our trade, with the ill managing of the

the generall trade of our Nation, ſo I think theſe things I have offered, doe in part demonſtrate it. Wherefore, I conceive, that if they were taken away, with ſome irregularity in trade, our Nation would not be found wanting, either in inclination to trade, or abilities for trade to advance our Commerce to what height we pleaſe.

And becauſe there may ariſe an Objection againſt the overthrow of Companies, in regard we ſee the Hollanders have a very flouriſhing trade in the World, although it be managed by more Companies then we have.

I ſhall to that and the ſecond hinderance which is the trade of the *Netherlands*, affirme, the firſt conſtitution of Companies were, or ought to have been eſtabliſhed to keep up a trade ſubject to alteration, without fortification, and ſtrength of ſhipping, for to thoſe

places

places that give us an equall engagement by oath of Princes, Embassadours and Agents constantly Leger to see right, and performance of Articles, there is no need of Companies, or else, why are they not in *Europe*? And where there is this ful assurance 'tis contrary to all sence, that there should be a monopoly of the trade, and where it is not assured this way, or by Forts, we lie at the mercy of those Princes we trade with, that permit us but for their profit, and no longer, I conceive, it is madnesse without assurance of fortification, to assure Merchants goods and ships to have any Commerce with such men or Countreys. And it was for this reason, that the Companies of *England*, were first erected. For it was proposed that private men making a voyage, and according to the losse or gain of that continue or forsake the trade, and although it were

were profitable, yet want of ability or will would hinder them from gaining that assurance for the future; which a joynt stock well managed would do. And although the Hollanders come far short of that perfection in trade which they might have, yet are they in this very circumspect. For the Companies of *Holland*, do not only fortifie in most places where they come, but gain whole Regions and Provinces, which is still managed to the advantage and honour of their Common-wealth: But our Companies have so much swerved from this intention of their first constituting, that whereas the Dutch keep the *East India* Provinces in awe, we are miserable slaves to them. For if a Prince of *India*, loseth on the seas by Piracy of English or any other people of *Europe*, what they have in their Countrey of the English Merchants wil surely

ly, make good their losse. Or in case an English power, or French, &c. saying, he were English, should come into the Red Seas, and take ships bound for any *Turkish* Port, or *Cameron* land, and desire trade, & be surprized, and getting free, revenge themselves on the goods and persons of the *Arabs* or *Turkes*, the *English* Merchants in *Turkey* under the Command of the Grand Seignour, would surely pay for it in their persons and goods.

The *Greenland* Company was first established to bring in the whole Commerce of the Whale-fishing into *England*, and with much honesty might they have barred others from comming thither, in regard, the English were the first Discoverers of it, but instead of going before others, we come behinde them, and fall short of the Dutch, which appoint us their leavings, instead of taking ours.

The

The Dutch which is a second hinderance to us in our Commerce, overtop us very ſtrangely, if wee ſeriouſly conſider the people, and their Country, which is comprehended within the title of the United Provinces. In which lyeth only *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Friſland*, *Utrick*, and theſe Provinces they have entirely, the biggeſt of them no greater then *Kent*. They have a little part of *Eaſt Flanders*, *Brabant*, and a good part of *Gelderland*, which places doth not afford them common neceſſaries, for they have moſt of their fleſh from *Emden*, *Holſten* and *Weſtphalia*, their Corn from the Countreys on the Baltick ſeas, for their houſing and ſhipping, their Timber and Iron from *Norway*, *Germany*, and *Lukeland*, their Hemp, Pitch, and Tar, as we from *Muſcovia*, or the Baltick Seas. And for commodities of exportation to maintain the great trade, they

they have at Sea, their land is as barren and deficient, so that their trade consists meerly in what they get from one Nation, and sell to another. And upon a true examination it wil be found, what they have gotten from us in the *East Indies*, and in or about our Country, is the foundation of all their staple manufacture.

And to come to some perticulars, we find that the Spices of the *East Indies*, the Herrings they have on our Coasts, and our white Cloth which they dresse and die, is the very ground of all their Commerce, all which comes to them for little, or at least, no visible payment. For we get nothing for our Herrings nor for the Spices, they have from those places, which formerly were ours, and though they speak of their paying for them to some of our Nation, yet it is not visible to us. And the white Cloth, they have

have at the third part they make of it. And although with these, and the other Commodities of our Countrey, as Stockings, course Cloth, Stuffs, &c. they make the most of their trades, yet for those they buy from us, they have without any just exception. Although it were necessary, we did make the best use of our native Commodities, which we misse as much of, as if we had never known the way of adventuring from our own Countrey.

And now I have said this, it is likely, that there are many will affirm, that they knew as much before, as I relate, but the remedy is not amply proposed. But I to excuse my self, say, that I have been often in discourse of this subject, and have not heard as much as I here shew to you.

And the great Physicians say, it is harder to finde out the disease, then

then to prescribe a remedy. And since I have done that, I conceive, I ought to be silent, yet with an intent to shew my self as forward in prescribing a remedy, as I have been in informing of this subtle disease: And in order to that, if it shal be required by those, who sit at the helme of our Affairs, I shall undoubtedly bring to their knowledg a man that will shew himself most expert in serving his Country this way. And when the trade of our Nation shall be regulated to such exactnesse, as may procure a generall profit and honour to our Nation, it will peradventure appear as small and ordinary a matter as the Navigation of *America*, which is now a thing of little difficulty, but was formerly accompted an impossibility to the disparagement of former ages, and amazement of the present.

CHAP.

CHAP. 2.

The generall deſcription of America, *or the new World.*

THis great part of the globe was unknown unto the *Europeans* untill the year of our Redemption 1492. At which time it was diſcovered by *Chriſtopher Columbus*, a *Genowes*, in the behalf of *Ferdinand* King of *Caſtel*, and *Leon* in *Spain*, that to this day, enjoys the greateſt and richeſt part of it. And eſpecially thoſe golden and fruitfull Regions, that are between the Tropicks, which is commonly called the *Weſt Indies*. And what there is unpoſſeſt of him and the Natives, and in the hands of Engliſh, Dutch

or

or French is not considerable to the rest.

This title of *America*, comprehends as well Islands, as Continents, the Islands for the most part lieth in the Seas on this side the Continent. The other of the West side are few and small, the Seas that compasse this Continent on the East side, are commonly called the North Seas, On the West side the South Seas, which lieth between it and *Asia*, and on the North end it hideth it selfe under the Pole, and to the South of the straight of *Magellan*, the North and South Seas meet together, and divide it from the South Pole.

The Continent of *America* in seven degrees of North Latitude, is very narrow from sea to sea, that is to say, from *Porto Bello* to *Panama* eight leagues, a rough & rocky passage, from whence both North and South, the Land groweth exceeding

ceeding broad to the North beyond knowledg, and to the South, one thousand leagues, as 'tis gueſt.

It containeth divers Regions and Provinces, in which are comprehended ſome good and wholſome places, other bad and unwholſome, and as there is indifferents, ſo there is extreams.

And as the beſt places are within the Tropicks, ſo the more north or ſouth you goe, the more barren and cold you finde the Climates, even to unſufferable extremities.

The paſſage and courſe of ſayling to the moſt parts of *America*, is by the wind that bloweth a gentle gale, conſtantly between the Tropicks eaſt, or eaſt South-eaſt, not much wavering unleſſe by a *Tornado* or *Hericano*.

The Natives of *America*, at this day are of three ſorts; The firſt, that live the moſt civilly, are them that live within the govern-

ment of the *Spaniards*, after the ſame manner that they do, in apparell, building, trades and Religion. The ſecond ſort, are thoſe that live under the contribution of the Engliſh, Portugals, Dutch, French, &c. And theſe keep ſtill their ancient Cuſtomes, Religions, and Manners: and theſe I ſay are divided under ſeverall Governours, or Kings, and live in Towns, ſome of which are paled round, conteining houſes covered with Mats, their frames of Arbour works, the beſt are made more ſubſtantiall of great Poles and mats, covered with the bark of trees, their food is what the Woods, Seas and Rivers affords naturally, and their bread of that grain we call *Virginia* wheat, and of this their wives plant about their Towns, whom they accuſtome alſo to do their other houſehold work, the men ſpending their time in hunting and fiſhing, being at-

attended by the boys, whom they breed up to this kind of life with themselves. And this way of living runs throughout all *America*, North and South, for this sort of people.

The third kind of *Indians* which are on the land, they call in the Spanish *Dominions* (where there is the most of them) *Chickameckians*, and in the Islands *Canables*. In which sort of people, the *Craibey* Islands do so abound, that they prove bad neighbours to the English and French, that are there seated, as those in the land are to the *Spaniards*. And these *Indians* live upon what they get from the strangers that are neer them, & the other more civil *Indians*: and some of them are so inhumane, that they will eat mans flesh. Their common food is what they get by hunting and fishing. And such of them that have Islands, and Provinces to

themſelves, live in ſuch kind o habitation (as I have ſaid, the ſe cond ſort of *Indians* do.) The Re ligion of all of them, that are no made Spaniſh Chriſtians, is to wor ſhip ſtones, beaſts, or fowls, and ſerpents, but generally the Devill whom they much fear, and there fore worſhip.

Their Prieſts are conjurers and witches and in thoſe arts can do ve ry ſtrange things.

The ſtatures of the Natives dif fer as with us in *Europe*, but their complexions generally are tawny and ſwarthy, as alſo their skins Although in divers places, I ſup poſe, they would be otherwiſe, did they not anoint their fleſh with oiles and greaſe, and bask them ſelves in the Sun and winde, againſt which they have little or no de fence, going almoſt all naked, ex cepting amongſt thoſe Civill *Indi ans* with the *Spaniards*.

Thei

Their naturall weapons, are generally Batoo.s, Bowes and Arrows. Their Bows are made of ſome bending wood, their Arrows of Canes and Reeds, headed with fiſhes bones, and flints, with which they are excellent marksmen. The heads of divers they poyſon to do the more miſchief. There are naturall to theſe parts which are wild in the Woods, divers kinds of Beaſts and Fowles, many of which are not elſewhere in the world to be found, as alſo many fruits not known amongſt us.

Amongſt the Plantations, there is not any thing wanting that is to be had in *Europe*; and much more, which is naturall to thoſe parts, but the ſubſtance of fleſh, fiſh, and fruits is not ſo ſubſtantiall as that of *Europe*, and not any thing comparable with that in *England*: which is the cauſe that they are much eaſier of digeſtion, and cau-

seth a more constant appetite then we have with us.

The treasures that are yearly drawn from the bowels of the Spanish Regions, are infinitely great. And in the subjection of any other Prince or people of *Europe*, there is neither Mine of Gold, Silver, Quick-silver, Emraulds, or Beads of Pearl, all which are in great plenty in the Spanish Dominions. And in regard I shall in my relations, speak of many Countreys, that are plentifull of these riches, I shall here describe how they are obtained.

CHAP.

CHAP. 3.

Of Gold, Silver, Quick-silver, Emraulds, and Pearl.

THe gold is engendred in the Mountains, from whence by rains and flouds into the Plains, and rivers, where for the moſt part they find it. That of the plains, is in veines of hard earth that conteineth part pure grains of gold like pompeon-ſeeds, which is the beſt, but the moſt that is got in the *Indies*, is in the Rivers, where it is found mixed with the ſand in pouder, even as the ſand it ſelf. They ſeparate it from the earth, and ſand, by waſhing in a bowle of the faſhion of a Barbers baſon. Where they

they finde it in hard veines, they break them with the Hammers, and make them fit to wash: first, putting the earth or sand into the bason, and receiving water into one side of it, turn it out at the other, untill they have washed out the earth from the gold, which as the heavier substance remains behind at the bottome of the bowle.

The silver Mine is found in the earth in veines or branches, much like the Tinne or Cole in *England*, and is worked almost in the same manner under the ground.

The way of separating the silver from the drosse, is first to take the oare, and break it in Hammer-mils, and grind it to powder, then sift it through a Copper searse, and put it into a furnace, under which they make a fire by degrees, mixing with every fifty quarts of pouder five of salt, and stirring it, together with quick-silver, which they squeeze through

through a piece of holland upon the ſaid pouder and ſalt, and when they finde the quick-ſilver, ſufficiently incorporate with the ſilver, then they put it altogether in a Cauldron, in which there is water, and a wheel, that going round, turneth out the earth and droſſe with the water, the quick-ſilver, and ſilver, as the more heavy ſubſtance remains behind, which they take from the Cauldron, and waſh it after the manner of gold, till they finde it clean from all droſſe, and filth, and then putting it into a cloth, they ſtrain forcibly from it ſome quick-ſilver, the remainder being as a leafe of ſilver.

And to ſeparate the ſilver from the quick-ſilver, they put it into a violent fire, and cover it with an earthen pot of the faſhion of a ſugar loaf, which is alſo covered with coals, and kept very hot, and from a hole in the ſaid pot, to which is faſhioned

faſhioned a pipe, like the pipe of a Limbeck, they receive the quick-ſilver, which evacuates by the ſame pipe, leaving the ſilver of the ſame form it was put in, but wanting much of the bigneſſe and waight.

The Quick-ſilver and Vermillion, is found together in Rocks, or very hard earth. That part that is found to contein the quick-ſilver, they break to pieces, and putting it into earthen fire-pots well luted, they ſet it on a violent fire (made in the *Indies* of ſtraw, which they find to be excellent for that work) whatof it evacuateth out of the pot, goeth up, till meeting nothing to receive it, it falleth down cold, in the ſame manner we have it. The remainner in the pot, being ſufficiently ſeparated from the droſſe and earth, the fire is taken away, and when it is throughly cold, they open the pot, and poure out the Quick-ſilver into leather baggs, which

which keepeth it beſt, conveighing it where they pleaſe in them. Thoſe that open theſe pots, and ſtirreth the ſilver and it together, in refining the ſilver, ſwallow a pellet of gold, that lying in the ſtomack, draweth the Quick-ſilver, which in time getteth into their bodies, from whence it goeth out with the ſaid pellet in excrement. And if the pot be not throughly cold, when 'tis open; it is two to one, if they loſe not their teeth or hair, diſ-figure their noſes and faces, and many times utterly ſpoile themſelves. Wherefore, they are very cautious in this action.

The Emraulds are in great abundance in divers parts of the Spaniſh Countreys, they get them in veines of ſtone, that is almoſt like chryſtal, ſome as big as a hazel nut, and of ſeverall colours, as whitiſh, green and white, and the moſt perfect abſolute green.

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The Pearls are found in greateſt plenty in the North ſeas, and they are roundeſt and moſt orient, although there are great ſtore at the Iſland of Pearls in the South Seas, which is ſome 25 miles from *Panama*. In the North ſeas, where I ſay are the beſt; the principall fiſhing for them is at the River of *Haca*, which runneth between the Province of *Sancta*, *Martha* and *Carthagena*, and alſo at the Iſlands of *Margreata*, and *Cumana*. They are found in Oyſter-ſhels of the colour of heaven, faſtned to gravell or Rocks, ſix, nine, and twelve fathome under water, and brought from thence by *Negro* ſlaves, which are ſo expert in diving, that ſome of them will continue half an hour under water.

CHAP.

CHAP. 4.

Of the Iſland of New found Land.

IN order to a particular deſcription of this new World, I ſhall firſt ſpeak of the Iſlands, of which the moſt Septentrionall, is *Newfound land*, which ſtretcheth north and ſouth, from 46 degrees and a half, to 50 and a half of latitude. The Natives of this place are few, and ſavage, neither is there any thing in this Countrey to invite a Plantation, it is ſo Rockie, and barren. But for the commoditie of fiſh, which are taken on the Coaſt in great plenty, there are ſome men that do endure the heat of Summer, and cold in Winter, both which

which come in extreams, some are French, but the most English, in whose hand lieth the supreampower, the plenty of fish (w^ch^ sort is wel known in *England*, by the name of *New-found land* fish) inviteth many ships thither, whose lading is procured sometimes by themselves, but for the most part by the dwellers in the place. This Island lyeth at the mouth of the River *Canida*, distant from the Continent at the North end neer half a league, and the South west point is about a league from *Cape Briton*, and by the one of these ways, you passe to the River *Canida*.

CHAP.

CHAP. 5.

Martins *Vineyard.*

THe next Iſland that is ſeated is *Martins* Vineyard. It is a ſmall Iſland on the coaſt of *New England*, and the Governour is appointed by the Councill of *Boſton*, the chief government in *New England*; It is 20 miles long, and 10 broad: And upon it are forty Engliſh families, with divers peaceable *Indians*, that live by hunting and fiſhing.

The ſoil is rocky, but affordeth ſome Engliſh grain, and *Virginia* Corn. They have no Commerce, but with the *Indians* of the Mayn, for skins of Bever, &c. And ſome little Corn they ſend to *Boſton*. There is great plenty of Fiſh on

the

the Coaſt, which they procure the *Indians* to catch them at an eaſie rate.

CHAP. 6.

Long Iſland

SOuth weſt of *Martins* Vineyard, lieth Long Iſland. It is in length ſixty Engliſh miles, and fifteen in breadth. The North eaſt end is ſeated by ſome Engliſh, which have been thruſt from *New England* for their Judgement. The moſt of them holding the Chriſtian tenent of confeſſion before Baptiſme. At the South Weſt end, there are ſome few Dutch and Engliſh. This Iſland is a fruitfull ſoil for Engliſh grain and Milet, and of a good air. The Seas about it are well ſtored with Fiſh, and the woods

woods, with Deer and Turkeys, and it hath many quiet *Indians*, that live by hunting and fiſhing.

The Dutch Plantation layeth claim to this Iſland, ſo doth the South Government of *New England*, but at preſent, the Inhabitants live without duty to either.

There are divers other Iſlands on this Coaſt, but not any ſeated, or conſiderable to a Plantation. The principall on the Coaſt of *New England*, are in the *Naragan-ſet*, and *Maſy:uſis* Bayes, and neer the *Swedes* Plantation. Some few in *Delaware* Bay. And *Smiths* Iſland at the North Cape of *Virginia*; and from the Cape *Charls*, which is the South Cape of the *Cheſapeak* Bay in *Virginia*, till you come to Cape *Hatrask*, are no Iſlands.

This Cape is a point of an Iland in 36 degrees, and from thence till you come to the point of St. *Helena*, which is in 32 degrees, all the

coaſt along are broken Iſlands uninhabited, the beſt is within Cape *Hatrask* in the ſame height. It is called *Roanock*, and is of 18 miles compaſſe to the South-ward of the mouth of the River *Occam* in old *Virginia*. It is bad coming to it by reaſon of the ſhelves of Cape *Hatrask*, which lyeth far out at Sea, by which Cape, he that will go to the ſaid Iſland muſt paſſe.

CHAP. 7.

The Bermudas, *or* Somers *Iſlands*.

THis Island lyeth diſtant from the Main 200 leagues, in 33 degrees, and 20 minutes. It is 20 miles long, and ſomething more then two miles in breadth. And tem-

temperate in relation to heat and cold, but violent in the bluſtring winds, which often haunteth their coaſts, but a moſt wholſome place to live in, and wel repleniſhed with our Nation, that live there without want, for there is ſtore of Milet or *Virginia* Corn, and Potatoes, divers ſorts of fruits, as Muskmelons, Water-melons, Figs, Plants, Papans, Limons, Oranges & Limes: Plenty of fleſh, as Turkeys, Hens, Pork and Beef, and on the Coaſt much Fiſh. The Commodity they yearly export, is ſome Tobacco of the worſt ſort, Beef, and Pork.

The Spaniſh wracks that often happens on their Coaſt, furniſheth them with pieces of eight. And the beſt ſort have their Negro Slaves to work for them.

This Iland is almoſt ſurrounded with rocks and ſhelves, but on the South-ſide is an open road, and toward the Eaſt end a good harbour,

hard to hit, without an Islande for Pilot. When you firſt mark the Island, it appears as a Rock in the Sea, going almoſt right up a great way from the water, and it hath a delightfull aſpect, but 'tis little better then a Rock, there being but two foot of mould on the greateſt part of it, under which there is a kind of hard ſubſtance much like pumiſtone.

CHAP. 8.

Of the Iſlands of Lucaos, *or* Bahama.

THeſe Islands are South-weſt from the *Barmuda's*, and to the North of *Portorico*, *Hiſpaniola* and *Cuba*, the moſt eminent is *Lucayoneque* in 27 degrees. It hath almoſt

to

to the West the Island of *Bahama*. From whence the channell of *Bahama* between *Florida*, and the *Sholdes de los Mimbres* taketh name. The current of this channell, seateth so hard to the North, that although Winds be prosperous, the Ships cannot enter it, and if it be crosse, they will go with the current.

Next to *Bahama*, is a small Isle surrounded with the shelves of *Bimny*.

There is like wise the Island of *Abacoa*, of 12 Leagues long, another called *Yuma*, of 20 Leagues, and eight in breadth, in 24 degrees and a halfe.

Yuemeata is in 23 degrees and a half, 15 Leagues in length, and North, from *Hispaniola*, lieth *Samana*, 7 Leagues each way.

And between *Yuemeata* and *Guanema* lieth *Yabaque* of 10 Leagues in 22 degrees and a half.

The *Miara Parvos* are three ſmal Iſlands that by triangle, and are compaſſed with ſhelves.

South from *Tuemeata*, is *Magaguana*, of 20 leagues in length, and the halfe in breadth in 23 degrees, *Quaqua* of 10 leagues in 20 degrees and a half. North from *Quaqua* are the *Cacos*, of five leagues, in 21 degrees. The Iſland of *Mackre* ſtands in 20 degrees, and is compaſſed with ſhelues. And in 20 degrees lieth the ſhelves of *Abreo*, of 15 leagues long, but Eaſt from *Mackre*.

On theſe Iſlands are no Inhabitants, thoſe that did live there were a harmleſs ſimple people, and therefore the eaſier taken and carried away by the Spaniards that have made them ſo deſolate, many of them ſeem of a good mould, and the Latitude promiſeth much fertility. The arie is certainly good and wholſome, and not ſo extream hot,

as

as other parts of that height.

There is ſcarcely any beaſt on them ſave a Cony, that hath a taile like a Rat, but Pigeons and Brids in great numbers; moſt of them of greeniſh colour.

There is the Gumme *Benjamin* of the beſt and worſt ſort, *Guacom*, and *Saſaprila*, and *Saſafras*, and on ſome of them red wood and *Amber-greece*. The Engliſh Sea-men are little acquainted with theſe Islands although they ſaile round them yearely. And ſince I petitioned for them, which was ſix years ago, and my abſence hindred my proſecution: Captain *Sail* and others have obtained a Patent, making thither on the coaſt of an Island, which he called *Illutheria*; his ſhip was wrackt, but the people of the ſhip all ſaved, but recovered the ſhoare with few neceſſaries, I ſaw him after his eſcape from thence in a ſmall boat of 3 Tuns re-

recovering *Virginia*, where he procured a Pinnace of near 25 Tuns, with which he carried relief to thoſe he left in the Island. But I underſtand by a Maſter of a Bark, that went from *New England*, that on a diviſion was among them, they were leaving the Island. In my diſcourſe with the ſaid *Sail*, I underſtod that none of his company knew the place they intended, or were ever there, when they undertook the voyage. The coaſts of moſt of them are dangerous, and bad to make, and that ſhip that ſhall be neer, or amongſt them muſt keep the lead always going, but with a wary Pilot, and care in giving the Islands a fair birth, they are eaſily recovered.

The Spaniards know this place well, and have a yearly trade thither for the aforeſaid Commodities, and amongſt the Islands are wracks of divers of their ſhips.

CHAP.

CHAP. 9.

Of Hiſpaniola.

SOuth of the *Lucayos* lyeth the Islands of *Barlevento*, which are not onely the beſt of *America*, but almoſt beyond compare, were they as well furniſhed with people, as they are with neceſſaries to maintain them. They be in the hand of the Spaniard, almoſt without people. For *Hiſpaniola*, that is the chief, and in 18, 19, 20 degrees, and 150 leagues Eaſt and Weſt, hath but one City, nó Town nor Village, but what is inhabited by Negro's, that are ſervants to the Spaniards. Here is a perpetuall Summer, the Winter being but the rain that falleth.

This Land is exceeding plea-

ſant,

ſant, and hath divers Vallies, one being ſo great, as to reach from the one ſide of the Island to other, that hath many golden rivers iſſuing into it, which Vallies are alwaysſtocked with multitudes of wilde kine, goats, hogs, ſhag-hair'd ſheep and horſes, amongſt which, as their deadly enemy, are many wild dogs, that are bred of ſuch as have been loſt a hunting, and run away from the Spaniards: the woods have abundance of Oranges, Limons, Limes, Cotton-wool and Plantens, and many green Birds.

The commodities the Spaniards yearly export from thence is Ginger, Sugar, Cotton-wool, *Caſſia*, *Fiſtula*, *Saſaprila*, and *Lignum vitæ*; with Tallow, and a hundred thouſand hides, which are yearly gotten of thoſe wild cattell, which are the largeſt of the world.

There are divers Rivers that afford gold, and ſome Mines which are

are not now worked, great plenty of Copper and other minerall.

The City where the Spaniards dwel, is called *Santo Domingo*, it ſtandeth on the South ſide of the Island neer the Eaſt end, on the Weſt-ſide, the River *Oſama* in 19 degrees and a half, fairly built with ſtone, and walled about with a Caſtle on the ſaid River, between the Town and the Sea. Here are reſident the Supream Conncil of the Islands, the Officers of the goods and royall treaſure, a Mint-houſe, and the Cathedrall, that hath for ſufferance the Biſhoprick, of *Cuba Portrico*, *Feneſcula*, and the Abbotſhip of *Jamecca*. Here are alſo Monaſteries of *Franciſcans*, *Dominicans*, and Mercenaries; and two Nunneries, a Grammar-ſchool, and an Hoſpitall.

The people in this City, live in great pleaſure, enjoying, beſide the foreſaid plenty of fleſh, many excellent

cellent fruits all the year long, as *Bonanoes*, Pine-apples, Cuſtard-apples, Plantens, Papans, Musk-melons, Water-melons, and many other fruits and hearbs, ſtore of Turkeys, and Poultrey. And their bread they make of the root *Yuca*, called *Caſcaby*, but they have plenty of Milet and Potatoes.

On the Coaſts, are firſt the point of *Niſao*, ten leagues to the Weſt of *Santo Domingo*, and eighteen leagues, further is the Port *Ocoa*, which is a Bay, where the fleets of *Nova Hiſpania* take refreſhing, when they do not anchor in the nooke of *Sepeſepin*, which is neer unto it, or in another called the Fair Haven, two leagues before you come to *Ocoa*. And 20 leagues beyond *Ocoa* is the Port of *Aſua*. And 30 leagues more Weſtwardly there is a large point right againſt the Island of *Bola*, which lieth five leagues from the Coaſt.

The

The moſt Weſterly point, is called Cape *Tibron*. It hath an Iſland three leagues from it Weſt called *Caprio*, and ſailing a long the Coaſt you will ſee an Iſland called *Camito*, and further in the nooke of *Taguana* there is an Iſland called *Guanabo*, of eight leagues long.

Of the North ſide of the Iſland the moſt Weſtwardly Cape and Port is Saint *Nicol*, as from whence North-eaſt and by Eaſt, lyeth the Island of *Tortaga*, neer the Coaſt of *Hiſpaniola*, it is of five leagues length, and governed by a Frenchman. And further along the Coaſt is *Montey Criſtey*, the Weſt Cape of the Port of *Nativedad*, to the Eaſt of which there is a great Bay called Port *Real*. This Island is ſo full of Harbours, as he that will coaſt it, cannot well miſſe of one where he pleaſeth, moſt of which afford refreſhing of freſh meat and good water. In many parts of this Island

Island, eſpecially on the North ſide are Engliſh men always lying to kil Cattle, for their hides onely, they live in Tents, ten, and twenty in a company, and have Shallops to attend them, to conveigh them away when they pleaſe, moſt commonly to *Turtagues* which is their head Quarter, for it is neer lying.

CHAP. 10.

Of the Iſland of Cuba.

THis Island lyeth Weſt from *Hiſpaniola*, and is 200 leagues long Eaſt and Weſt, the broadeſt part not 45. What *Hiſpaniola* affordeth is here in good plenty, but the Land neither ſo pleaſant nor wholſome. The gold of this Island is not ſo good in his allay, as that of *Hiſpaniola*, but

but Copper is here in greater quantity. It hath two remarkable things, the one is a Valley of 20 leagues, that within the earth hath ſtones as round as a bullet, and from hence the Spaniards may furniſh themſelves with ſhot of all ſizes. The other is a fountain of a kind of pitch which runneth continually. All the Natives here, as well as at *Hiſpaniola*, are deſtroyed by the Spaniards, but in both places they have ſtore of Negro ſervants: their delicateſt fare in this Island is Patridges, which are in great abundance. Over all the Island, the Spaniards breed them up tame, and eſteem them the ſweeteſt eatable fleſh in the World.

It hath two fair Towns, the beſt, which is of greateſt reſort, is the Town of *Havana*, that lyeth on the North-coaſt in 22 degrees: It hath neer 900 houſholds, there is reſident in it the Governour of

Cu-

Cuba, a Cathedrall with Monaſteries of *Dominicans*, *Franciſcans*, and one of Nuns. In this Haven all the Spaniſh ſhips of the *Indies*, meet together, and return to *Spain*: the Town is rich but unfortified to the land, but the harbour is ſtrongly ſecured by two Caſtles, that lye a little within the mouth of it.

This harbour is counted an exceeding good one for ſecurity of Ships, but on the South-eaſt part of the Island, there is the harbour or port of Saint *James*, which for greatneſſe and goodneſſe, is eſteemed one of the beſt in the World.

It lyeth 40 leagues from Cape *Tibron*, in *Hiſpaniola*, in 20 degrees. It hath the City of Saint *James* ſtanding on the ſide of it, two miles from the Sea. This City is of 300 houſes, but of ſmall Commerce. It hath a Monaſtery of *Franciſcan* Friars, and nothing elſe remarkable. To the Weſt of

it

it 25 leagues, lyeth the port of *Spirito ſancto*, and further Weſt lyeth the Queens gardens, which is a ſhelf of Sholds and Islands, and 20 leagues further the port of *Trinitie*, in 21 degrees and 30 leagues ſtill weſtwardly the Cape of the Croſſe, and 10 further the gulfe of *Xuqua*, between which and Cape *Anthony*, which is the Weſterlieſt point of *Cuba*, there are many ſmall Islands and Sholds along the coaſt. The North coaſt is a cold coaſt, and hath many good harbours, beſides that of the *Havana*, the next in account to it is Saint *Faquis*, which is 8 leagues eaſt from the ſaid Haven, and not farre diſtant from the Island, called the Kings Gardens From this City of Saint *Faques*, the Biſhop hath his title.

CHAP. II.

Jamico *Island.*

THis Island lyeth twenty leagues from *Cuba* full South in 17 degrees and a half of latitude East and West it is fifty leagues North and South, in the broadest place 20. It hath the fruits and Cattle of *Hispaniola*, but no Mines of gold or copper. It is very plentifull of Milet and Swine, but more subject to *Turnados* and *Hericanos* then any of the other Islands. Here the inhabitants live in a plentifull manner, and have on the North side of the Island, the City of *Sivil*, fairly built, it hath a Governour and an Abbot, a Monastery of *Franciscan* Friars, who have their cloyster Nuns.

The

The Westwardliest Cape of the Island is called *Morauta*, and from thence along the North coast 10 leagues distant lyeth the port of *Fauca*. And ten leagues forward the port of *Motila*, and ten leagues further standeth the port of *Sivil*, from whence the Coast windeth to *Cabo Dilfalcon*. West from *Fameco* are the Islands of *Curymanos*. And of the South Coast five leagues lyeth the *Hermingo's* which are dangerous shelves.

CHAP. 12.

The Island of Saint John De Portrico.

THis Island lyeth from the *Hispaniola* 15 leagues. It is 45 leagues East and West, and North

and South 23. It aboundeth in all *Hiſpaniola* hath, and it is the firſt place the Spaniards have in the *Indies*. And the City of *Portrico*, which ſtandeth on the North eaſt part of the Iſland, is ſtrongly fortified, and naturally well ſcituated for defence in 18 degrees of Latitude: it hath a Governour, a Biſhop, and his Cathedrall, and Officers of the Kings treaſures, with two Monaſteries of Friars. And 30 leagues to the Weſt of this Town ſtandeth the Village of *Aſricebo*. And 33 leagues South-weſt from *Portrico*, ſtandeth the Town of Saint *Ferman*, tis on the Weſt-end of the Iſland. The North Coaſt is foul and ſhelvie, but Eaſt from *Portrico* is the River of *Luyſa* and *Canoba*. And the furtheſt weſt on the South Coaſt is *Caprio*, and Weſt from it at Sea 5 leagues lyeth the Iſland of *Mona*, a ſmall Iſland, and as far north to other little

little Islands. And the Natives here and at *Jameca*, have been totally destroyed by the Spaniards, so that at this day there is not one to be found.

CHAP. 13.

Sancta Crux, *the* Virgins, Virgin Gorda, Blances, Anagada, Sombrito.

EAst from *Portrico*, lye the *Caribeys*, which by the Spaniards are called the Wether Islands: the natives are men-eaters, and a very warlike couragious people. The most Westerly is *Sancta Crux*, it lyeth in 16 degrees and a half, and is sixteen leagues in length: it is in

the hand of the Engliſh, but few live there. The plague that hath been ſo hot in theſe Ilands, begun at this, as men report, although the other hath been ſince as ſickly, I ſuppoſe it is the cauſe, it is no better ſeated, for undoubtedly this is the beſt Iland, and the largeſt the Engliſh poſſeſſe in the *Indies*, and neereſt adjoyning to the Spaniard, which might be made (if it were well managed) a great advantage: it is capable of the ſame fruits, roots and ſeeds *Hiſpaniola* hath, and Sugar-canes, and lyeth neer adjoyning to the *Virgins*, which are a little Iland compaſſed with ſhelves neer eight or ten more the greateſt of ten leagues, with *Virgin, Gorda*, and the *Blancos*, or white Ilands. And Weſt from *Virgin Gorda*, lieth *Anagada*, which is ſeven leagues long in 18 degrees and a half, and compaſſed with ſhelves. And neer to it lyeth *Som-*

brit

brito, another ſmall Ile. Theſe are all inhabited with Canibles, except *Sancta Crux*, whether ſometimes they come a roving alſo.

CHAP. 14.

Angula.

Angula is the next which hath ten leagues of length, and is in 18 degrees. It hath ſome few Engliſh on it with excellent Salt-pits, and a good Road for Ships.

CHAP. 15.

Saint Martins.

Saint Martins lyeth in 17 degrees, and a half, of fifteen leagues long, now

now poſſeſt by the Dutch, being lately forſaken by the Spaniards, that had a Caſtle in it, garriſon'd by ſouldiers. It is compaſs'd with ſmal Ilets, and hath good plenty of Salt.

CHAP. 16.

Euſtas.

IT is commonly call'd *Staſies*, and ſeated by Fluſhingers of *Zealand*, as the principal Owners: it hath 10 leagues in length, and maketh good Weſt *India* Tobacco.

CHAP. 17.

Saint Bartholomew.

THis Island is full of Caniballs, and hath 10 leagues of length.

CHAP.

CHAP. 18.

Saint Christophers.

SAint *Christophers* is of ten leagues in length, and seated by English and French, each having a Governour of their own Nation. There is a kind of equality in their strengths, for what the English want of the French number, they make good by their English spirits, which doe not degenerate with the Climate. This Island is so populous, that ground can hardly be obteined.

The French and English are intermixed so together, that with much difficulty could either hinder a secret designe though there is constant gaurds upon each others Borders.

They

They make ſome Sugar in this Island, ſome Indico, and Cotton-wooll, but moſt Tobacco.

CHAP 19.

Nivis, *or the* Snowes Barbada *and* Redouda.

THe Engliſh that ſeat it call it *Neavis*. It is of five leagues in length, lying within a league of St. *Chriſtophers*. Here is the beſt Sugar of the *Caribey* Islands, ſome Indico, bnt little Cotton or Tobacco.

It is an aguiſh Country and unwholſome, but by the good Government that hath been amongſt them, the people live the happieſt of all the *Caribey* Islands.

And in 17 degrees lyeth the

Bar-

Barbada and *Redouda*, each of five leagues, and in the hands of the Canibals.

CHAP. 20.

Monſerat.

Monſerat is ſeated by Iriſh, of five leagues neere the *Redouda*. The Inhabitants plant moſt *Tobacco* and ſome *Indico*.

CHAP. 21.

Antego, Margelante, Dominica, Matinina Santaluſa, Gardelupa, Dodos ſanctos, Deſeada.

Antego lyeth between 14 and 15 degrees. It hath a good air

air, and is planted by the Engliſh with Tobacco, Indico, Cotton-wool, and Sugar. It lyeth ueer unto *Gardelupia*, and *Dodos Sanctos* on which there lives ſome French with the Canibals, which are in great numbers on theſe two Ilands. The *Deſeada* is ſix leagues to the *Gardelupia* in 14 degrees and a half, ſeated by the Canibals *Margalante*, is five leagues from *Dominique*, and ſeated by the Canibals, with French amongſt them. *Dominica* lyeth in 13 degrees, and is 12 leagues in length. It hath good Roads, and watting places, but in danger of the Canibals, that are the Lords of this Iland, with whom the French live in peaceable manner. And neer *Dominica*, is *Matinina* and *Sancta Luſia*, which is 14 degres 20 minutes, and both poſſeſt by Canibals.

CHAP.

CHAP. 22.

The Burbudos.

THis Iland is commonly called the *Barbados*, but the ancient name is the *Burbudos* to the *Seacors* of the *Indies* or *Carera de las Indies*. It is a Lee Island as thoſe of *Barlevento*, & the Caribes are to weather of the Starbord bow. It lyeth in 13 degrees 30 minutes, and thoroughly inhabited with Engliſh, and Negroes their ſervants. This Iland flouriſheth ſo much, that it hath more people and Commerce then all the Ilands of the *Indies*: Their principall Commodity is Sugar of the worſt ſort, *Indico* and ſome Cotton-wool and little Tobacco. Here are pieces of eight in greateſt plenty of any Engliſh Plan-

Plantation in *America.* in ſo much that of late they buy and ſell moſt ſmall matters for ready money: it is ſtrong in men, but no fortification yet perfected, and not eaſily brought under by a common way of war. There are ſtore of Oxen and Kine in this Plantation, as alſo Swine which they keep up in pends, & horſes, but by reaſon of the great number of inhabitants and occaſion for Beaſts of draught and burthen, cattell is a good commodity, ſo is all kind of proviſion, and it yeildeth the beſt return. It hath divers fruits and poultrey: and as there is a greater trade here then in the reſt of the Islands, yet in regard the ſellers are well matched by the buyers, I conceive it the worſt Plantation to goe to either to live or make a Voyage and returne. For what is here, is as well in the reſt of the Islands, and much more conveniency to plant, for here they have

have too many people, and in them there is too few, and in most of them ground enough.

CHAP. 23.

Trinidado.

AND more southwardly are the rest of these Lee Ilands, of which the greatest is the *Trinidado*, in eight degrees of North Latitude: it hath fifty leagues East and West, and almost 30 in breadth: the air is here very pestiferous, which makes that this is the unwholsomest Iland in the whole *Indies*, but many Indians that being bred to it, live there without much sickness: it hath a Colony of Spaniards seated in a Town called Saint *Joseph*, where is resident a Governour, and about 200 Spaniards with the help of

of the Indians make much of that tobacco, which is ſold in *Spain*, for Spaniſh tobacco, to the Engliſh, and others.

The moſt Orientall part of it is the point *De la Faleria*, from whence du North lyeth the ſmall Iland of *Tobago*, compaſſed with Ilets: in the South-ſide is the round point *Andrada*, and on the Weſt-ſide the gulf of *Paria*, which lyeth between it and the firm land: to the North are Saint *Vincents* and *Granado*, two little *I*lands.

CHAP. 24.

Margreata, Tortuga, Gardiner, Caracute, Cubava, & Tamaſca.

TWenty leagues Weſt from *Trinidado* lieth *Margreata*: it is

is 16 leagues East and West, and the half in breadth: it hath but little water, yet plentifull of pasture, and many Cattle, with two Spanish towns, which standeth neer the Sea: it hath a Fortresse to defend it, and a good harbour, which is before the Town: in this Fortresse, resides the Governour, and treasure for the King of Spains customes, of Pearl, which is worth at the least fifty thousand pounds yearly.

And two leagues from this town within the land is the other, whose inhabitants are most Planters, but that on the Sea is possest by Merchants, & divers for pearls, which are in good plenty on this coast. And the Ile *Cubagua*, a league off at sea from whence every *Saturday* at night, the Pearl fishers return to *Margareta*.

To the East of *Cubagua*, are *Los frailes*, which is four little Ilands close aboard the shore. And to the East are the *Witnesses*, and West

lyeth *Tortuga*, and farther West lyeth the Ile of *Gardiner*: it is ten leagues long, and by it *Curaco:* in which the Dutch have a Fort and some souldiers: neer unto which is another Iland called *Curacute* of 14 leagues in length. And north from *Curacute* is the Iland of *Aruba:* in which two last mentioned, there are some peaceable *Indians*, that speak Spanish.

From the *Trinidado* along the Coast, there are few *I*lands, save those that are at the mouth of the River *Amisons* and *Oroinoque*, which are low and flat, and on the violent risings of the Rivers commonly overflown, which makes the inhabitants provide them lodgings in the trees, which are there very great: these *Indians* have their Canoes to attend them, by which they passe not only to their neighbours, but fish, and go to the land at pleasure. Furthermore on the Land of *Brazil*, there are some small Ilands,

the

the most remarkable is the *Tamerica:* it is inhabited by the Portugals, it hath a fair town on the South-side, and a harbour, with store of Red wood.

CHAP. 25.

Of the North-west passage, and the Lands called Nova Britania, *or* Nova Framuncia.

THat which is most remarkable in this north part of *America*, is the straight of the north west passage, which is generally talked of, and indeed is nothing but a narrow difficult passage to *Buttons* Bay, the entrance being properly called *Hudsons* Straight, in regard of his first finding it: the mouth of this

ſtraight lyeth in 62 degrees, and becauſe of the impoſſibility of this Mathematicall ſtory, I ſhall ſay, there is certainly no ſuch Straight, as this which they call *Anian*, or the north-weſt paſſage: it hath been ſo thorowly ſearched into by our Nation that can give no incouragemẽt to a farther trial, ſave that ſtory men tel of a Manuſcript in *Portugall*, ſhewed to one of our Merchants of the paſſage that way, of a Portugall ſhip of the *Philipinas* droven from thence by foule weather, through this ſtraight to *Portugall*, but to men that know the diſtance between that ſtreight, and thoſe Ilands, it would ſeem the moſt ridiculous ſtory in the World, beſide the falſity of the Informers: the Greeks relation being a far better ſtory, for he ſaith in regard he was taken by Squire *Candis* in the South-ſea, and loſt all he had, to procure ſome relief in his old age, he would adviſe the Engliſh a ſpeedier

dier way to the *East-Indies* then they now took. And this intelligence he giveth after he is retired to his Native Country, to repose from his troublesome way of adventuring to Sea. From whence we may easily guesse, for the bad turn our Nation did him, he would not wish us a good one, but the scope of his intelligence being but to have a bill of exchange to receive money, as he pretended to come into *England*. But how likely it was, that he would leave those rich parts of *America*, which he lived in with the Spaniards to retire to his own Nation, and from thence to undertake a Voyage for us to the worst place in the World, a rationall man cannot apprehend. But were there such a passage, it would much more concern the Portugals, and the Spaniards, then it doth the English, for their trade is to the north part of the *East Indies*,

and ours to the ſouth: theirs to the *Moluccos*, *Philipinaes*, *Japan*, and *China*, whereas we ſeldome paſſe beyond *Bantam* in *Java*, but were there a paſſage that way, yet it were not to be choſen before the other, for could a man ſail in a ſtrait line: firſt, from *England* to the ſtraight, and then from the ſtraight to the *Eaſt Indies*, it would prove a farther way than the other by the Cape of *Bona ſpei*. But thoſe that know any thing of thoſe ſeas, know that the ſea courſe to any part of north *America* is as low as 23, 24, 25, or 30 the higheſt. For the wind which bloweth in the ſouth ſea eaſt and weſt, as well as in the north, that is to ſay, for the moſt part weſt without the Tropicks, and almoſt conſtantly Eaſt within them.

Wherefore you muſt go out of your way aſwell from the north part of *America*, to the *Eaſt-Indies*, as

as from *England* to this ſuppoſed Straight: and there is as much difference in relation to pleaſantneſſe in voyages, as between ſummer and winter. For when you are clean of the Bay of *Biſcai* in all the voyage, by the Cape you find no cold weather till you return to the ſame place again, but to the contrary, is ſo cold & icy about the Straight in the middle of Summer, that there is no making way without much difficulty and trouble.

And in the ſouth ſea, where the Sun keeps the ſame courſe as in the north in *June*, Sir *Francis Drake* in compaſſing the world found ſo much cold in thirty eight degrees north latitude, that he was forced into a ſoutherly courſe.

And this makes a ſtrong probability that there is no ſea to the north of *America*, but that the land of this New world reacheth by the north parts; even to the northward-

ly

and ours to the ſouth: theirs to the *Moluccos*, *Philipinaes*, *Japan*, and *China*, whereas we ſeldome paſſe beyond *Bantam* in *Java*, but were there a paſſage that way, yet it were not to be choſen before the other, for could a man ſail in a ſtrait line: firſt, from *England* to the ſtraight, and then from the ſtraight to the *Eaſt Indies*, it would prove a farther way than the other by the Cape of *Bona ſpei*. But thoſe that know any thing of thoſe ſeas, know that the ſea courſe to any part of north *America* is as low as 23, 24, 25, or 30 the higheſt. For the wind which bloweth in the ſouth ſea eaſt and weſt, as well as in the north, that is to ſay, for the moſt part weſt without the Tropicks, and almoſt conſtantly Eaſt within them.

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orth parts, even to the northward-

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ly Provinces of the Empire of *Japan*, or *Tartaria*. For I finde that the winds that blow West and north-west in *England* being sea winds are not so cold, as those that come east and north-east, which are land-winds. Which I apprehend the onely cause of difference in the temperature of the air with us, and the north parts of *America*. For *New England* that lyeth in 41 & 42 is much colder in the winter then the most northwardly parts of *England*, which are in 56. And those parts of *America*, that are in that height are cold, almost the whole year through, as the undertakers in the north passage plainly prove, and this is caused certainly by the land-wind, which that height for the most part blow-eth west, and northwardly, which is so much more colder, in regard it cometh from those vast Regions that are far thicker and untill'd

and

& uninhabited with wood ſwamps, and ſuch moiſt crudities, as are not in *Europe*.

On the land of the north-ſide *Hudſons* Straight, there hath been ſeen ſome of the wild Natives, but how they live is a kind of miracle. And from the ſouth of this Strait, till you come to *New England* is but one Plantation, which is at the Fort of *Kebeck*, on the north-weſt ſide the River *Canada*, 100 leagues from the Iſland *Antecoſtey*, that lieth at the mouth of the ſaid River. The French drive a great trade with the Natives for Beverskins in exchange of hatchets, knives, penny looking-glaſſes, bels, beads, and ſuch toys.

There are good ſtore of the Natives in theſe parts all alongſt the Coaſt, and are willing to exchange ſuch Commodities as they have, for ſuch truck as the French bring them, although it is to be done with

with much care to prevent their treachery.

CHAP. 26.

New England.

THe Plantations of the North Government of *New England*, beginneth about 44 degrees, and the coast is indifferently seated with English, almost as southwardly as 41. This Countrey at first was laid out in severall proportions to divers Noblemen and Gentlemen of *England*, each having within his circuit a severall power. But at this day, it hath but three divisions onely, that is to say: the north and his bounds, the middle and the south; the north Government is the worst, and hath fewest people: the middle Government is that

hat of *Boston*, which is the beſt, nd hath moſt inhabitants. The outh is the Government of *New limouth*, in which is the beſt ground: the north Government ath ſcarce a Town worthy the ame of a Village; but the middle ath many Towns and Villages. The principall is *Boſton* fairly built, he great ſtreet is neer half a mile ong, full of wel-furniſhed ſhops of Merchandize of all ſorts. Here is eſident a Councill, and the Go-ernour, which is yearly choſen om amongſt them: this town ath a good Port, called the Bay f *Boſton*, with many ſhips, which ſecured with a Caſtle, guarded ith Souldiers and Ordnance. Neer *Boſton* lyeth *Charles* Town, nd five miles into the Countrey the town of *Cambridge*, that hath Univerſity with many Students.

The ſouth Government is that f *New Plimouth*, that hath the

name

name from the town, which is a indifferent Market town.

The land of all this Region generally barren and rocky, but th care of the inhabitants supplyet the naturall defects of the Cou try, from the proceed of the Com modities it affordeth, which is Pip ſtaves, Clabbord, Fiſh, Engli grain, and fruits, with the buildin of Ships, which they often ſell other parts, and iron works; wi theſe they drive a trade to mo parts of *Europe*, eſpecially to *Spai* the Canary and Caribey Iſland it is a wholſome air, and the Eng liſh people are well-colour'd, an have many children which thriv well in that Countrey. They pu niſh ſin as ſeverely as the *Jews* d in old time, but not with ſo good warrant. And they have brough the *Indians* into great awe, but n to any Goſpell knowledge.

CHA

CHAP. 27.

New Holland.

TO the southwest of *New England*, lyeth the Dutch Plantation. It hath good ground, and good ayr, but few of that Nation inhabiting there, which maketh that there is few Plantations in the Land, and but one Village, whose inhabitants are part English, and part Dutch. Here is resident the Governour appointed by the *West India* Company. This Village lyeth on *Hudsons* River in 40 and a half, three miles within the mouth of the River, and almost joyning to a Fort that hath Guns, but they are unmounted. There is the Fort of *Orange*, 30 miles up the said River, and there is a Mill to saw

saw boards for the Colony: they have here indifferent plenty of English and Indian Corn, but the best profit is the trade with the natives for Bever, and other skins. Those that trade here pay 16 in the hundred Custome to the *West India* Company of *Holland*. These Dutch are mischievous neighbours for with their Indian trade they supply the natives with Guns and Ammunition, which in time may prove their own confusion, and doth already prejudice their neighbours.

CHAP. 28.

The Swedes *Plantation.*

THe *Swedes* are seated between the *Dutch* and *Virginia*, in a Village by a fort which lyeth eight miles

miles within *Delaware* River. On the north ſide the ſaid River, they are few in number, and their principall buſineſſe is their commerce with the Indians, for they have little or no Cattle. They furniſh the Indians with Guns and weapons as the Dutch do, and once in a year have commonly a ſupply and relief from *Swethland*, by a ſhip that fetcheth their Skins and other Truck.

CHAP. 29.

Virginia.

Virginia is to the ſouthward of the *Swedes*, and the north Cape of the great Bay that leadeth to *Virginia*, and *Maryland* lyeth diſtant from the *Swedes* Fort neer 130 Engliſh miles: this Bay is 240 miles

miles up navigable for the biggeſt ſhips, it lyeth almoſt north and ſouth, and it receiveth divers Rivers, which iſſueth into it from the weſt and eaſt; thoſe on the weſt-ſide are both the biggeſt and moſt; thoſe on the eaſt-ſide are not many nor great. This coaſt is alſo a flat coaſt as is *New Holland*, and the *Swedes*. The Engliſh are ſeated on the eaſt-ſide the Bay, from the ſaid point called Cape *Charles*, and by the Creeks and Bay-ſide 30 miles up the Bay. Without the ſaid Cape are certain Iſlands called *Smith's* Iſlands, which are broken low grounds, unfit for habitation. On the weſt-ſide the Bay, within Cape *Henry* 8 miles lieth the water, call'd *Lin-Haven*, which iſſueth there into the Bay: it hath divers Branches, on which there are Plantations even to the head of moſt of them. And between the ſaid Haven, and *James* River, which is diſtant 12 miles

miles is two ſmall Creeks that are indifferently ſeated, but on the ſide of the great Bay, there is no Plantation between the Cape and *James* River, which is diſtant from 20 miles: this River floweth more then 120 miles, and almoſt ſo far Navigable for good ſhips. It is Shelvie and dangerous without a good Pilot: it receiveth divers Rivers and Creeks on the East-ſide: the moſt eminent is the *Elizabeth* River, which iſſueth into the great River within eight miles of the Sandy point, that is the firſt point of the South-ſide the great River, and over againſt Point Comfort Iland, by which you muſt keep cloſe aboard, by reaſon the River is there onely to be entred, four miles higher then *Elizabeth* River, is *Nawcimond* River, which two are the principall; and on the Weſt-ſide the moſt eminent, and beſt is *Chickahominey*, whoſe mouth is 10 miles

beyond *James* Town: this ma
River, as alſo the Rivers and Cree
that run into it, are ſeated by t
water-ſide, onely by reaſon of t
conveniency of carriage.

And between point *Comfo*
and *York*, there is a ſmall River, c
led the *Pecoſon* River, which is ſe
ted, and then a little further *Y*
River, which is a fair River, a
navigable 20 miles for ſhips. T
River is ſeated neer fifty miles u
but on the Eaſt-ſide better than
the Weſt. And the other Riv
which run into the Bay betwe
this and *Maryland*, are *Payankat*
and to *Pahanoc*, and the great Ri
of *Patowmek* are unſeated with a
but the Natives. Here is go
plenty of Millet, but not mu
Engliſh grain. For which this R
gion is not ſo naturall as *New E*
land or *New Holland*, for the cr
within a year or two will dege
rate. Their onely commodity

T

Tobacco, which I think to be more naturall to the Countrey then any other thing. The beſt ſort is the ſweet ſented, which is not inferiour to the Spaniſh: Cattle are of the ſame price here as in *England* and *New England*, and by reaſon there are no Markets, and little money to buy them, freſh meat is very rarcely eaten. The *Virginia* proverb is, *That hogs and women thrive well amongſt them.* But the later (I think) are indifferently ſubject to the fate of thoſe men that go there which is much ſickneſſe or death. For the air is exceeding unwholſome, inſomuch as one of three rarcely liveth the firſt year at this time; though formerly they report, the mortality hath ſtretcht to the taking away of eleven of twelve. The reaſon of this is not the latitude, for that is 37 degrees, and a half. In which lyeth many excellent wholſome Countreys,

but I conceive it to be the change
bleneſſe of the weather, which
mighty extream in heat and co
and as various as the wind bo
Winter and Summer. The ne
cauſe is the Swamps, ſtanding-w
ters and Mariſhes, and mighty ſto
of Rivers, and low lying of t
land. There is two other pernicio
companions that haunt the Engli
inhabitants, the one is the diſea
called the Country Duties, whi
they originally caught of the *Ind*
ans, and the cure is the ſame th
uſe in *England* for the French Po
it being almoſt alike. The other
the Rattle-ſnake, ſo called, for t
rattle in her taile, whoſe bitin
are preſent death. And this ve
mine in the Summer is ſo ſtirri
that they are in the fields, wood
and commonly in their houſes,
their great anoyance, yet this mo
tality doth rather harden the pe
ples hearts, then bring them

Go

God, for I think they are the far-
eſt from conſcience and morall
oneſty, of any ſuch number to-
ether in the world. And for want
f adminiſtration of Juſtice, there
e many have left the place, and
e gone to *Maryland*, which lyeth
the Bay. The *Virginia* bread
commonly of Millet, called
oane. And if the ſervants have
ough of that, their complaint
il procure no remedy. The Rivers
d Creeks afford much fiſh in
ummer, and furze in the woods,
od ſtore of Deer and Turkeys
Winter, and fowl by the water-
de in divers places, and yet is pro-
iſion ſo ſcarce that they are all
e year furniſhed with fiſh and
ale, and bisket from *New Eng-*
nd. The great reſort of ſhipping
in winter, for then is the Tobac-
ſtruck into cask, and fit for
le.

This Countrey is for the moſt

part plain, with few hils, and wer
it not ſo woody, probably not alto
gether ſo unwholſome.

It is without any Minerall, ſav
Iron, Stone, which is in great plen
ty. In divers parts of the Cour
trey, the natives are under contri
bution of the Governour, and pa
him great tributes of skins, and h
them with good priviledges ov
the Engliſh, which in time ma
prove a third Maſſacre.

CHAP. 30.

Maryland.

THis Province is divided fro
Virginia by the great Riv
Patomuk. It lying on the North
ſide the ſaid River, and Weſt-ſid
of the great *Virginia* Bay. It
more wholſome then the parts o

Vi

rginia now ſeated, and better
r Engliſh grain. The Engliſh in-
bitants are few, and thoſe of
fferent Religions; for ſome a-
ongſt them are Papiſts, but moſt
roteſtants. There hath always
en toleration in Religion, and is
this preſent.

The natives of this place have
ver been treacherous to the Eng-
h, but doth them good ſervice in
eir grounds, cattle, and hogs.
any of their children being bred
amongſt them: they live here in
eater plenty than at *Virginia*, as
ving more range of the woods,
d fewer neighbours with Indian
oodſmen to kill them meat.

Thoſe that are come from *Vir-
nia*, are ſeated on the River *Bolus*,
next to the River *Patomuk* up
Bay, and by ſuch as are draw-
g thither from *New England*, and
ly go from *Virginia*, it is likely
be a flouriſhing Countrey.

CHAP.

CHAP. 31.

Old Virginia.

SOuth frō this *Uirginia*, lieth t
Province, known by the na
of Old *Uirginia*, it is remarka
for Cape *Hatrask*, that lyeth
neer 36 degrees. From which Ca
far out at sea is flat shelvy grou
The Cape is a point of a brok
Island, and hath between it a
the main *Roanock* Island to t
South of the River *Ockam*, whi
there issueth into the Sea. T
River is deep within and bro
but so shallow at the mouth, tha
Pinnace can hardly enter it at hi
water, otherwise it were conve
ent for a Plantation. For it is fa
beyond *Uirginia* in all respects,
any Land we possesse in the Ma

T

The Indians of this River pay contribution to the Governour of *Uirginia*. And along this coaſt till you come to *Florida*, is no Plantation, nor inhabitants but the natives.

CHAP. 32.

Florida.

THis Province begins in 34 degrees, and hath on the Eaſt-coaſt before you come to the Cape of *Florida*, two Forts, in which are Spaniſh Garriſons. The firſt and moſt northerly is the Fort of Saint *Mark*, within the point of Saint *Helena*, in 32 degrees and a half diſtant from the *Havena Incuba* 100 leagues. The other is called Saint *Auguſtine*, which is the principall, becauſe the Havçn is good, and neer the Channell of *Bahama*, in 29 degrees 40 minutes. The

The point of Canes in 28 which hath to the South the river *Ages*, and at the Cape of *Florida*, are many little Islands called the *Martors*, and these Islands reach from the said Cape within a league, and a half of *Cuba*. The head of the *Martors* to the East hath an Island of 14 leagues but very narrow. The out-most eastern point lyeth in 24 degrees and a half, and from the Cape of *Florida* to the Goverment of *Pancuco* along the Coast of the Sea, is 300 leagues, which Seas are called the Gulf of New *Spain*. In all this Coast there is no Town nor Plantation, and few Indians, by reason the Spaniards have taken them away to other parts. There hath not been worked Mines either of gold or silver in this *Florida*. Neither have the Spaniard any Commodity from them save Indians. This Gulf of *New Spain*, or *Mexico* hath two entrances; the one

one is between *Youcatan* and *Cuba*, where the ſtream commeth fiercely in, the other is between *Cuba*, and the Cape of *Florida*, where it runneth more violently out.

CHAP. 33.

Of New Spain.

BEſides this Province of *Florida*, the King of *Spain* in this northern *America*, hath three great Kingdomes. The firſt and principall is the Kingdom of New *Spain*, the ſecond is the Kingdome of *Galiſia*, the third the Kingdom of *Gutemalia*, and the Province of *Varagua*, that adjoyneth to the Straight of *Dearian*, and is properly of the Councill of *Panama*. The Kingdom of *Spain* hath in it a Vice-roy and Councill, intituled the Vice-

Viceroy of *Mexico*. And within his Government the Province and Biſhoprick of *Mexico*, that of *Tlaſcala*, *Guaxaca*, *Mechoan*, *Chiapa*, *Yucatan*, and *Panuco*. The Indirns of this Kingdome are of two ſorts; the *Chickamecans*, which are a ſort of rogues, that live much after the manner of *Toreges*, or ancient *Iriſh*, by robbing and ſpoiling paſſengers on the way: Towns and Villages. And the other live even as decently as the Spaniard, and are of all trades and vocations, as they are, of ſharp wits, and of great agility of body, as appeareth by their extraordinary feats of activity on the Rope, and tumblings. This Kingdome is a high Countrey, for the moſt part of it, and for riches, pleaſantneſſe, and wholſomneſſe, accounted one of the beſt in the world, as lacking nothing naturally that is to be had, excepting wine and oil, which they might alſo have

have, but that it is forbidden, to plant Vineyards, or Olive yards by the King of *Spain*, and it hath divers things not elſwhere to be had both of Trees, Herbs and Drugs.

CHAP 34.

The Councill of New Galiſia.

THis Kingdome of New *Galiſia*, hath no Viceroy, but is governed by a Councill, whoſe bounds is parted from New *Spain* at the Port of Nativity on the South Sea, to the North, North-weſt, and North-eaſt. It hath no bounds, but may inlarge their territories, as they ſee occaſion on the Indians. It hath already theſe Provinces. The firſt *Guadalaiaca*,

Xa-

Xaliſco, Sacaticas, Chiamerla, Culiacan, New Biſcai, and *Sivaloa*. And this Kingdome is not much inferiour to New *Spain*, and it hath the ſame ſorts of *Indians*.

CHAP. 35.

Gutamalia *Kingdome.*

THis Kingdome of *Gutamalia* is governed as the other by a Council, without a Viceroy, and is the ſouthwardlieſt Region of this North *America*, and hath within its bounds the Provinces of *Gutamalia*, from whence the Kingdome taketh name. *Soconuſco, Chiapa, Suchitepeque, Verapas, Honduaras*, and *Cacos*. Saint *Saviour*, and Saint *Michael, Nievaraqua, Chuluteca, Taqueſgalpa*, and *Coſtarica*, or the rich Coaſt. The Indians in theſe Provin-

Provinces are more warlike than the reſt, and have more unwillingly ſubmitted to the Spaniſh yoake, and therefore they have had almoſt continuall wars, the moſt of the Indians living till very lately after the manner of the *Chickamecians*, though many of them are docible as the Indians of *Mexico*. This is a rich wholſome Kingdome, not inferiour to *Galiſia*, but rather exceeds it. But when I come to each perticular Province, I ſhall name them as they adjoyn on the Coaſt of the Sea.

CHAP. 36.

Of Panuco.

THis Province is neer adjoyning to *Florida*, and parted from it by the River of Palms, which lyeth

eth in 28 degrees of North Latitude.

That part of it that lyeth next to *Mexico*, is the best, and hath the greatest plenty of victuals, with som gold: the other side, which is next *Florida*, is poor and barren.

This Province hath three Spanish Towns: *Panuco*, in something more then 23 degrees. It is distant from *Mexico* 65 leagues, neere a River, whose entrance is a haven: it is governed by a chief Justice, provided by the Viceroy of *New Spain*. The Village of Saint *James*, of the *Valea*, 20 leagnes to the West of *Panuco*. The Village of Saint *Lucas*, 8 leagues from *Panuco*, to the North-east, neer to the Sea.

There is no River nor Haven in this Coast but *Panuco*, and Palmes which are not very good, and not many *Indians*.

CHAP.

CHAP. 37.

he Province of Talaſ-calia, *or* Angels.

He next to *Panuco*, on the coaſt of the North Sea lyeth is Province of *Talaſcalia* or *Lo-els*; with in its government are r Spaniſh Cities. The beſt is *Angels*, ſeated by a River that neth into the South Sea. It ndeth off the ſide of a long Plain from *Mexico* 22 leagues, and taineth neer 3000 houſholds, in r ſtreets, governed by a chief lice, and in it are reſident the thedrall, with Monaſteries of minick, *Auguſtine*, *Franciſcan*, *merſed*, and *Carmelite* Friars, h one of Nuns, and a Colledge

of more than five hundred *Indi*
Children to be inſtructed in t
Spaniſh Religion and Languag
And north of the *Angels* is the C
ty of *Talaſcalia*, in more than
degrees of height with two tho
ſand five hundred houſes, in whic
is a fair Cloyſter of *Franciſc*
Friars.

In the Province of *Loſangles*, t
City of *Guaxaca*, is the third,
which are three Monaſteries
Friars, and two of Nuns all ve
rich. This town is pleaſant and o
wholſome aire, and not far fro
the River of *Alurado*,

The City of *Vera Crux* is
Engliſh mile from the Sea, fi
leagues from the Port of Sai
John Delua, of four hundred Sp
niſh houſholds, beſides Indians.
it reſides the Kings treaſurer for t
Cuſtomes.

This Province hath abundan
of Flax, wheat, ſugar and ging

diverſity of hearbs, and fruits, abundance of cattle, hogs and horſes, many ſilver mines, 200 chief Indian towns, and at leaſt 40 Monaſteries of Friars.

The Harbours and Ports are on the North Sea, the beſt of which is Saint *John De Lua*, which is made by a ſmall Iſland, whoſe bank is kept up by a wall, in which are Iron and Braſſe rings, where by Cables they more faſt their ſhips. This Iſland hath on it a Caſtle, which commandeth the Harbour, that is entred by two Channels; the one to the North is the flat, the other is called the *Galiſian* Channell. Here the ſhips bound for *Nova Hiſpania*, and *Mexico* unlade, and to the North of this Port on the coaſt of this Province is the river *Sempoalia*, and upward the river of *Caſons*, and neer the government of *Panuco*, *Fuſpea*, and *Tamagua*, and to the South of the

of more than five hundred *Indi*
Children to be instructed in th
Spanish Religion and Language
And north of the *Angels* is the Ci
ty of *Talascalia*, in more than 2
degrees of height with two thou
sand five hundred houses, in which
is a fair Cloyster of *Francisca*
Friars.

In the Province of *Los angles*, th
City of *Guaxaca*, is the third, i
which are three Monasteries o
Friars, and two of Nuns all ver
rich. This town is pleasant and of
wholsome aire, and not far from
the River of *Alurado*,

The City of *Vera Crux* is a
English mile from the Sea, fiv
leagues from the Port of Sain
John Delua, of four hundred Spa
nish houshold, besides Indians. I
it resides the Kings treasurer for th
Customes.

This Province hath abundanc
of Flax, wheat, sugar and ginger
di

diverſity of hearbs, and fruits, abundance of cattle, hogs and horſes, many ſilver mines, 200 chief Indian towns, and at leaſt 40 Monaſteries of Friars.

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ſaid Saint *John Delva*, is firſt the river of *Almerica*, and further South, the river of *Alvarado*.

CHAP. 38.

Youcatan *Province.*

THe North part of this Province adjoyneth to the South of *Talaſcalia*. It is a *pen-inſula*, and in compaſſe 150 leagues. The temperature is hot and moiſt, it hath no river, but is full of good willows. It is a woody Country, nor will it bear Engliſh grain, neither hath it gold or other minerall.

But it hath many inhabitants, that are of the civilleſt ſort of *Indians*, in New *Spain*, and great plenty of Millet, Swine, all ſorts of cattle, horſes, and much poultrey, much Cotton, Bombaſt, and

and Aſhurs. The Inhabitants are healthy, and live to great age.

There are four Spaniſh towns, the City of *Meridia*, is in the midſt of the Province in 20 degrees. In it are reſident the Governour, the Officers of the Revenue, and royall Treaſure, and Cathedral Suffragan to *Mexico*, with one Monaſtery of *Franciſcan* Friars. The village of *Valiodalid* is 31 leagues from *Meridia* to the South; and neer the coaſt of the *Honduras* is *Salimanca*, a fair town. And on the north coaſt the village of Saint *Franciſcus* of *Campeach*, in 20 degrees, fifty leagues from *Meridia*. It is a reaſonable good Haven, but of little depth, on the coaſt of this Province are many Rocks, Flats and Iſles, that there is ſcarcely any ſayling within foure leagues of the ſhore, on which there is the greateſt Flouds and Ebs of any part of New *Spain*.

CHAP. 39.

The Province of Honduras.

THis Province of the *Honduras* adjoyneth unto the South part of *Yucatan*, his coaſt ſtretcheth along the north Sea as far as *Nicurayna*, which is neer 150 leagues.

It is a hilly Countrey, plentifull of all ſorts of Cattle, and ſtore of Wheat, and Mines of Gold and Silver: it hath ſix Spaniſh towns and many peaceable *Indians*.

The City of *Valiodalid*, ſtandeth in 16 degrees, 40 leagues from the north Sea. Here is reſident the Governour, a Cathedrall and a Monaſtery of *Lamerſed*. The City of *Adios*, is 30 leagues from *Valiodalid*

Godalid, to the West the village of Saint *Petro*, is 11 leagues from the Port of *Cavalos*, where the Officers Royall are resident, because the Port of *Cavalos* is sickly, to which the Ships come. This Port of *Cavalos*, is in 15 degrees on the North Sea, there are few in it besides Blackamores, and some factors, by reason of the unwholsomnesse of the place.

The City of *Truxcillio*, is 64 leagues from the *Cavalos*, to the North-east a league from the north Sea. The village of Saint *George* is populous of *Indians*, and rich in gold. The Septentrionall point of this coast is the Cape of *Eburus*, in 16 degrees east, off which 20 leagues lyeth the River of Pitch, and a little further *Riobaxco*, and beyond it the River of *Balahama*, and in 14 degrees and a half lyeth the River Salt, and after that the Cape of the three points, and from them

North the Iſland of *Utilia*, and to the North-eaſt *Hellen* and *Lyvanai* and in 14 degrees the Cape of *Thanks be to God.*

And north from thence the three Iſlands called, *Take away Sleep.*

CHAP. 40.

Of the Province of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua lyeth next to the South-ſide of *Honduras*: it is a plentifull Countrey of *Coco*, Cotton-wool, Millet, Cattle, and much gold. It hath five Spaniſh towns, & abundance of peaceable *Indians*, which are moſt expert in the Spaniſh tongue.

The firſt and principall town is

is Saint *James*, 12 leagues from the South ſea, at the head of the lake, *Nicaragua*, where the Governour is reſident, the royall Officers and Cathedrall, with five Monaſteries of *Lamerſed*, and many peaceable *Indians*.

The City of *Granado*, ſtandeth on the Borders of this great lake, neer which is a famous Volcan, that burns perpetually; caſting forth fire and ſmoak. A Friar imagined there was much gold in it, becauſe it never conſumed the land about it, wherefore he cauſed a Caldron to be faſtned to a huge chain, and let it into the furnace. But the violence of the fire ſoon conſumed it, and with all the Friars hopes. This great lake of *Nicaragua*, is full of Iſlands, and by a kind of River hath an iſſue into the north Sea, which river or paſſage it navigable for great veſſels. And the head of this lake is within five

leagues

leagues of the South Sea, and good ground to be cut, by which it were eaſie (if the Spaniard ſo pleaſed) to have paſſage from the South Seas to the north Sea. At the head of the ſaid lake, the village of *Nalio*, ſtandeth in 11 degrees and a half on the South coaſt, and is the beſt Port on that coaſt.

On the north Seas (for this province reacheth from the North to the South ſeas) is firſt the river of *Gare*, that divideth *Nicvaragua*, from *Honduras*, ſouth of it the River *Wipre*, next the Port of Saint *John*, which is the voiding River, that comes from the great lake, that hath a great Iſland lying in the mouth of it. In the ſouth ſea it hath the *Nalio*, the Port of Saint *James*, and the Port of *Paria*, and *Nicoya*, and on the coaſt the Iſland of *Chora*, Saint *Mary*, and Saint *Mark*.

CHAP.

CHAP. 41.

The Province of Caſtorica.

THis Province lyeth between *Nickuragua*, and *Caragua*, between which it hath 90 leagues in length. It is a good land and very fruitfull in Millet, Wheat, Flax, and Sugar, plenty of Mines both of gold and ſilver, and it hath two Spaniſh Towns: the firſt and beſt is *Curtago*, the other *Mendoco*. It hath two Ports, one on the ſouth ſea, the other on the North.

CHAP.

CHAP. 42.

The Province of Varagua.

THis Province lyeth between *Coſtarica*, and *Panama*, adjoyning on the ſouth part to the Strait of *Dariana*. The northerlieſt is in 11 degrees, it hath Eaſt and Weſt 50 leagues, and in breadth 25, and is waſhed as *Coſtarica*, with the north and ſouth ſeas. It is a Mountainous Countrey full of buſhes, without paſture or cattle, wheat or barley, but it hath ſome Miller, but full of rich mines of Gold. The Indians are few, and they be in continuall wars with the Spaniards. It hath the City of *Conception* 40 leagues from *Nombre Dd'ios*, where

where the Governour and Officers are reſident. The village of *Trinity*, ſix leagues to the Eaſt of the *Conception*, neer the River of *Bethelem*, And three leagues from the North ſea, the City of *Santey Fei*, ſtandeth 12 leagues from the *Conception*, to the ſouth. In it are Melting-houſes, and Deputy Officers. The City of *Charles* neer the coaſt of the ſouth ſea, 50 leagues from *Santey Fei*.

At the end of this *Varagua* beginneth the ſouthern *America*. And therefore I ſhall return back to the other parts of this north *America*, which is not yet diſcovered.

CHAP.

CHAP. 43.

Of the Province of Ciblioa.

THis Province of *Ciblioa* is the moſt northerly Province that the *Spaniards* poſſeſſe in *America*. It hath but one Spaniſh Town, but many well built Cities of Indians. The Spaniſh town is called Saint *John* of *Ciblioa*. It hath a ſtrong Garriſon of *Spaniards* and Mexican *Indians*.

The faireſt Indian Town is *Quibra*, that hath alſo a Spaniſh Garriſon. This Town is in 40 degrees, and diſtant from *Cibiloa* 200 leagues, from whence it lieth due north.

This Region is apt for Engliſh grain,

grain, and produceth all ſorts of our hearbs and fruits.

Here are ſtore of all ſorts of our Cattle, and the Oxe of the Countrey, which hath a bunch of fleſh on his back of the bigneſſe of a mans head, and his hair is ſhaggy and long, his horns ſmaller than our Kines horns, but his body much bigger: this is an Inland Province, and lyeth from the ſea many leagues.

CHAP. 44.

New Biskay.

THis Province lyeth on the ſouth-weſt of *Cibola:* it hath ſtore of proviſion and cattle, and divers mines of ſilver. It hath two fair Spaniſh Towns, that is to ſay, *Sancta Barbola*, and the *Baro* of Saint

Saint *John*, with divers peaceable *Indians*. It is an Inland Province, but of much Commerce, by reaſon of the ſilver-mines.

CHAP. 45.

Chiamerla.

THis Province lyeth in more then two and twenty degrees of height. It is ten leagues broad, and ſomething more in length: it lyeth along the ſouth ſea, but hath no Ports of name. It hath a town of *Spaniards*, call'd *Saint Sebaſtian*. It hath many rich ſilver Mines, and ſufficient of Cattle, and all ſorts of Grain and Fruits.

CHAP. 46.

Culiacan.

THis Province is the moſt northerly Province the Spaniards poſſeſſe on the coaſt of the ſouth ſea. It is weſt of *Chiametla:* there are much cattle, ſeeds and fruits of *England*; it hath two Spaniſh towns: one is called the Virgins, by which there are ſome ſilver mines; the other the village of Saint *Michael*; this is a ſmall Province, and hath no eminent port on the ſea.

CHAP. 47.

Sacetas.

Sacetas lyeth ſouth-eaſt from *Biſcai*. It is very wholſome in ſome parts of it, and as ſickly and unwholſome in other parts, which cauſes that in ſome places there is much want, and in other places as much plenty. But to amend all defects, there are in moſt places rich ſilver mines. It hath three Spaniſh towns, the beſt is *Erena*, the ſecond *Nombre d' Dios*, and the worſt *Durangi*: the *Chickmeacan Indians* do much annoy theſe parts, but there are great numbers of Civill *Indians* that live in peaceable manner.

CHAP.

CHAP. 48.

Xaliſco.

This Province hath the City of *Compoſtella*, neer the ſouth in 21 degrees, nineteen minutes: re is the village of the Purifica- ſouth-weſt from *Guadeleria*, 30 gues: this land is hot and ſickly, hath mines of gold and ſilver, d ſtore of proviſions, and ex- ent horſes, that are well bred ny ſervice.

CHAP. 49.

Guadalaiara.

Guadalaiara is the beſt of all the Provinces of the Kingdome

of New *Galiſia*, and the moſt ſo
therly: it hath all ſorts of gra
hearbs and fruits of New *Spa*
and plenty of kine, horſes, a
ſwine; it is a wholſome good
and hath many ſilver mines:
chief City and Head of the Ki
dome is *Guadalaira* in 20 degr
Heere reſideth the Councell,
officers of the goods and ro
treaſure, a Cathedrall, two M
naſteries of Friars, and one
Nuns.

And 30 leagues from *Guadala*
is the village of Saint *Mary*, and
nother called the *Holy Ghoſt*:
Province is much troubled w
the *Chickemecan Indians*, but h
many well governed Civill *Ind*
that live orderly, and very richl

CHA

CHAP. 50.

Mechocan.

THis Province lyeth between the Province of *Mexico*, and the Kingdome of the New *Galiſia*, hath in breadth by the coaſt of the ſouth ſea 80 leagues, and 60 within land. Here are many good mines, and it is a fruitfull land, and hath much Wheat, Millet, Coco, all ſorts of Spaniſh fruits, Cotton-wool, the rich drug of *Cocheneel*, ſtore of cattle and fiſh, and the *Indians* are induſtrious, and given to labour: the chief City is *Mechoacan*: it ſtands in 18 degrees 15 minutes and 47 leagues from *Mexico*. The City of *Paſcurio*, ſtandeth ſeven leagues to the eaſt of *Mechoacan*: it hath the Cathedrall, and

two Monasteries of *Augustine* and *Franciscan* Friars. And 35 leagues from *Pascurio* north-east is the village of Saint *Michael*, in a rough Country. The next is the Village of *Salya*, then the Village of Saint *Phillip*.

The village of *Sackatula*, is 40 leagues south west from *Mechoacan* neer the south sea in 18 degrees, 90 leagues from *Mexico*.

And the village of *Colina* in 18 degrees 20 minutes. On the coast of the south sea neer the confines of *Galisia* the Port of *Natividad* is in 19 degrees, and from this port they make their navigation to the *Philipin'as* in *East-India*.

Besides these towns rehearsed, which are possest by Spaniards, there are 94 head-towns for *Indians*, with schools of Doctrine for *Indian* children, and 130 ordinary towns.

CHAP.

CHAP. 51.

Of the Province of Mexico.

THis province falleth between *Mechoacan* and *Talaſcalia*, it hath in length north and ſouth 130 leagues, and in breadth 18.

The chief City and Head of New *Spain* is ſeated in this province called *Mexico*. It is an inland City lying in 19 degrees and a half, in the midſt of two great lakes, that compaſſe it about, the one is ſalt, the other freſh: the freſh voyeth into the ſalt, each of five leagues in breadth, and eight in length, and both are in compaſſe 3 leagues.

There are three Cauſways by which

which they go into the City, the ſhorteſt of half a league long, the longeſt a league and half, the other a league: it hath neer 70 thouſand houſes, the moſt of *Spaniards* built with brick fair and high. And here reſideth the Viceroy of New *Spain* and Councill, the Inquiſition office and Judges, the Officers of the Revenues, and royall treaſure, a founding houſe and a mint houſe, with the Archiepiſcopall, Metropolitan, and Monaſteries of *Franciſcan*, *Dominican*, and *Auſtin* Friars, the company of *Jeſus el Carmen Lamerſed*, the *Bare foot* and *Trinity* Friars, 10 Monaſteries of Nuns, one Colledg of Indian children, and the retired from the world, and repenting whores, a Univerſity, and divers Hoſpitals.

In this province are reckoned to be ſix hundred thouſand tributary Indians, one hundred and fifty Monaſteries, with multitude of

ſchools

ſchools to teach Indians Children, and many gold and ſilver mines, infinite plenty of all ſorts of cattle, and ſheep, grain, hearbs and fruits, and what elſe is neceſſary for the delight of man in an abundant manner, with the rich *Cocheneel*.

The Coaſt of this province reacheth to the ſouth ſea, on which there is an excellent port called *Aquepulco*, in 17 degrees, ſix leagues from the river *Lopes*, and eight leagues more weſt is the *Sitalia*, and four leagues further the River *Metla*.

CHAP. 52.

Guaxcaca.

Guaxcaca Province, commeth to the Coaſt of the ſouth ſea, and it lyeth between *Mexico* and *Guta-*

Gutamalia province along the Coaſt of the ſouth ſea one hundred leagues: it hath 5 Spaniſh towns, the chief of which is *Antiquera*; in it are reſident the Governour of the Province, a Cathedrall, many Monaſteries of Friars.

It is diſtant from *Mexico* eight leagues, from whence it lyeth ſouth weſt. The next to it is *Sapolecai*, the third Saint *Jago de Nexapa*, the fourth the Village of the *Holy Ghoſt*: this province hath ſtore of gold, and ſilver mines, and one of Chryſtal, Boreal, much Coco, Cotton-wool, Wheat, and Millet, and Cocheneel, plenty of all ſorts of cattle and ſwine, and not one River in the Countrey but yieldeth gold. There are 350 head-towns of Indians, and 120 Monaſteries of Friars, and many of Nuns, and ſchools of Indian Children to be inſtructed in the Spaniſh language, and popery, and three hundred thouſand

tri-

tributary Indians. In this province is the Valley from whence *Ferdinando Cortez* the first Conqueror had his title of Marqueſſe of the valley.

The ports on the ſouth ſea are the Haven of *Guatulaco*, in 15 degrees and a half: it is great, good, and much frequented. The port of *Tecoantepequa*, neer the other, which is but reaſonable good, but it hath a great town, ſtanding on it, from whence they make great fiſhings, eſpecially for ſhrimps, with which they trade the inland Countreys.

CHAP. 53.

Soconuſco.

THis is the weſterlieſt province of the Kingdom of *Gutamalia*, it

joyneth to the province of *Guaxcaca*, from whence it lyeth on the ſouth ſea eaſt, ſouth-eaſt 34 leagues and far into the land. It is plentiful of Wheat, Coco, Millet, and Cattle. It hath but one Spaniſh town, which is called *Guearettan*, where the Governour is reſident. And in her Coaſt are the Rivers *Coatan*, in her weſt border, eaſt of which is *Gapernacalte*, and eaſt ſouth-eaſt *Colata*.

CHAP. 54.

Gutamalia.

THe province of *Guattamall*, is the head of the Kingdome of *Gutamalia*, it joyneth to the province of *Soconuſco*, and on the ſouth ſea, it ſtretcheth 70 leagues, the Countrey is of a good temperature

ture, and plentifull of Cotton-wool, Wheat, Millet and Cattell, and other Seeds and Fruits, the Winds and Rains in *October* are very furious.

It hath five Spaniſh towns beſides many Iudian towns and villages. The head City is Saint *Iames* of *Gutamalia*, in which the Councill is reſident. It lyeth in 24 degrees and a half, and of above a thouſand Spaniſh houſholds, and here are the Kings Officers of the goods and royall treaſure, a melting houſe and a Cathedrall, which is Suffragan unto *Mexco*, a Monaſtery of *Dominicans*, *Franciſcans*, *Mercenarians*, *Auguſtines*, *Jeſuits*, and two of Nuns, with an Hoſpitall or Colledg.

This City is furniſhed with all ſorts of proviſions, and dainties, and ſtandeth exceeding pleaſantly on the ſide of a large plain, neer a burning mountain. And 40 leagues from

from Saint *James* is the City of Saint *Saviour* the village of *Trinity*, ſixty and four leagues from the port of *Axavatla*. It is a chief Commiſſioner-ſhip, with the title of *His Majeſtie* in a plentifull ſoil. It is a place of great traffick. And the port *Atouch*, for the ſhips of *Peru* and New *Spain*.

And 62 leagues from Saint *James* is the village of Saint *Michael*, the Haven of this town is called the Bay *Sonſeca*, which is diſtant from the town two leagues.

This province hath abundance of gold, ſome ſilver, ſtore of balm, and liquid amber, *Copal*, *Suchicopal* excellent liquours, and the *Gumme animi*, with Beaſts that breed the *Bezar* ſtone. But the *Volcans* here are very noyſome to thoſe that lie neer them, for they often burſt forth caſting out fire-ſtones and aſhes. And here are more of thoſe *Volcans* or fire-pits than in all *India* beſides.

CHAP.

CHAP 54.

Chiapa.

THis province is an Inland province, it is *Mediterranean* to *Soconuſco*, *Mexico*, *Tabaſco*, and *Verapas*, and in length 40 leagues, and ſomething leſſe in breadth. It hath ſtore of Wheat, Millet, and other grain and ſeeds, much cattle, but few ſheep. It hath but one town of Spaniards, which is called the City royall, 70 leagues from Saint *James* of *Gutermalia*, to the north eaſt, which is governed by an ordinary Juſtice, and in it is reſident, the Cathedrall: two Monaſteries of *Dominicke* Friars, and one of Nuns. There are many Indian towns in her climates, and the natives are excellent Planters, and

Mu-

Muſitians. This City royall is in 18 degrees and a half, built round and of a marvellous ſcituation, ſixty leagues from the north ſea, and as far from the ſouth.

CHAP. 55.

Verapas.

THis alſo is an In-land province of *Gutemalia*, and is *Mediterranean* to *Chiapa*, *Youcatan*, *Honduras*, and *Gutamalia* of 30 leagues over, it is a moiſt countrey, and hath plenty of Millet and Wheat, Cotton-wool, Coco, and much of that ſort of fowls, whoſe feathers make the rare coloured Indian pictures, and this is a great Merchandize amongſt them. The Spaniards have onely one ſmall town, with a Monaſtery of Friars, and

and one ſchool to inſtruct the Indian children. The Governour is a chief Juſtice: Between this province and the ſouth *America*, is the Provinces of *Coſtarica*, *Honduras*, *Varagua*, and *Mearagua*, which joyneth to *Gutemalia*, on the coaſt of the South-ſea. And thus have you the northern *America*.

Here a Map.

CHAP. 56.

Of Panama.

Panama hath a Council that hath for Juriſdiction, no more than the province of *Panama*, & the election of the Governour of *Varagua*, in regard they are appointed principals of the Navigation for the diſpatch of *Peru*, & ordering the King of *Spains* treaſure, which is yearly

transported to *Porto Belio*, over the strait of *Darien*, and from thence to *Spain*. It adjoyneth on *Carthagena*, and *Popian*, to the south east and south-west. The chief City is *Panama*, seated on the south sea in 9 degrees north Latitude, consisting of 700 houſholds: the most part of the inhabitants are Merchants. Here is also resident the Councill, and Officers of the royall treasure, Monasteries of *Dominican*, *Franciscan*, and *Lamersed*, and *Augustine* Friars; with two of Nuns, and a Cathedrall. The Haven is indifferent good, but the ships come not within a league of the town, the biggest ships not further than *Perua*, three leagues of the town, at which place they lie dry at low water.

The air at *Panama* is extream unwholsome, and the place very sickly, but it is mended and made durable, for the profit is brought in by the vast summes yearly

brought there to carry to *Spain*, of which the Inhabitants get part.

The Village of *Nata*, lyeth on the south sea west from *Panama*, 30 leagues, it hath a reasonable port.

On the North sea, there is the town of *Nombred' Dios*, it hath a good port, but the place is so unwholsome, that the trade of Merchandize is removed from thence to the City of Saint *Philip*, the harbour is called the port *Obelo*, in which the Spanish ships, do unlade those Merchandizes, that are to be transported to *Panama* & so to *Peru*, and receiveth in such goods as are return'd, to be transported to *Spian*.

To secure the entrance into this harbour, are two strong Castles, between the City and the sea, and a third neer the town. And on this coast are reckoned, first the bay of *Carabaco*, neer the confines of *Vaiqua*, to the east of it, the River of *Trinity*, the Conception and

Bethelem, an Iſland, and the rive
of *Caugre*, up which river fro
Saint *Chilip*, they tranſport thei
Merchandize bound for *Peru*, un
to the houſe of the Croſes, whic
is at the head of the ſaid River an
from thence to *Panama*, which i
diſtant from the ſaid houſe fiv
leagues.

And 12 leagues to the weſt fro
Nombre d' Dios, is the port of *Long*
gote, and in 9 degrees the port o
Hians, the port of the *Aventure* i
ſix, *Porto Belio* in five, and again
it the Iſland of the Lookings, an
the *Baſtemontos*. And two league
from *Nombre d' Dios*, the river o
Sardinilia, and the Iſle of *Sardini*
and the river of *Millet*, and the rive
of *Snakes*, and in the gulf of *Cura*
the town of Saint *Mary*. On th
ſouth coaſt the Cape of Saint *Mar*
and point of war. And toward
Panama, the gulf of *Paris*, whe
ſtands *Nata*, the point of *Chiam*
th

the river of *Chepo*, and the *Balsa*, in the inward part of the gulf of Saint *Michael*, north from the Island of pearl.

CHAP. 57.

Carthegna *Province.*

THis Countrey lyeth on the north sea, and is parted from the province of *Panama*, by the river of *Darian*, from whence unto the river *Magdalen*, is 80 leagues. The land is mountainons and hilly, full of high trees; this Region is fruitfull in some places, and in other some as barren. The seed of *England* will grow but in few parts of this Countrey, but here are many cattle, horses and swine.

The temperature of this Countrey is hot and very rainy, neither

is there mines worked either of gold or ſilver, but much rozen and liquors, which they have from trees, and *Sanguis Draconis*. The City of *Cartagena*, ſtandeth neer the ſea two leagues weſt from point *Canta*, in ten degrees of height. It hath more then ſix hundred houſholds, and in it is reſident the Governour, the King of *Spains* officers of the royall treaſure, and the Cathedrall Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Granado*, with Monaſteries of *Dominick*, and *Franciſcan*, Friars. The ſcituation is plain, and almoſt an Iſland, on the north ſide compaſſeth it, and to the land an arm of the ſea, which reacheth to the Lake of *Canapote*. At the entrance of the Haven, there is an Iſland without Inhabitants. The village of Saint *James* of *Tolu*, is two leagues from *Cartagena* ſouthweſt the village of Saint *Margito*, and 30 leagues from *Cartagena*, to

the

the ſouth the village of *Sancta Crux*, is 70 leagues from *Cartagena* by the ſea and great river of *Magdalen*, and twenty from *Sancta Martha*, ſix from the ſea, where the Marchandizes that are bound to the Kingdome of *Granado* are delivered out of the ſhips, and from thence are tranſported up the River in Canowes.

CHAP. 58.

The Kingdome of Granado.

THis Kingdome lyeth from the ſea, adjoyning on the ſouth part of *Cartagena*. It is a very rich Countey in Mines of Emraulds, gold, ſteel, and copper, ſtore of paſtures, with all ſorts of cattle, wheat,

wheat, Millet, fruits, and hearbs. The Indians are great traders, and able men of body, ingenious in the ſciences of the *Spaniards*. The Merchandize commeth up the the river *Magdalen*, on which this land lyeth. Their chief City is *Sancta Fee*, ſeated on the bottome of a hill, in four degrees to the North of the Equinoctiall Line of more than ſix hundred houſholds. In which is reſident in behalf of the King of *Spain*, a Councill for managing of the affaires of the Kingdome, the Officers of the royall treaſure, a melting houſe, and a Cathedrall Metropolitan, two Monaſteries of Friars, and in her borders more than fifty thouſand tributary Indians.

The City of *Tocampa* ſtandeth on the river *Cati*, which runneth into *Magdalen*. This City hath alſo many Indians tributary, ſo hath all the other Spaniſh towns, which are first

first Saint *Michael*, then the City of *Trinity*, 20 leagues from *Sancta Fee* north-west, the town of *Palms*, fifteen leagues from *Sancta Fee* west north-west. And the City of *Tunis* north-east from *Sancta Fee* 22 leagues: it stands upon a hill of an extraordinary scituation. Here is a great garrison of souldiers, and the best market in all the Realm. Here is also the City of *Meridia*, the City of *Victorey*, the village of Saint *Christopher*, the City *Bales*, and the City of *Marequeata*, all Spanish Cities, with many hundred large towns and villages of Indians. Through this Region they passe from *Cartagena* by land to *Peru*, commonly by post, but not otherwise, by reason that it is fifteen hundred leagues from *Cartagena* to *Cosco*. This Region cannot be entred by land from *Cartagena*, by reason of the great waters and mountains that are in the way, where-

wherefore they passe up the river *Magdalen*, with Merchandize from the Custome-house of *Malamba*, on the said River, from whence to the first landing in the Kingdome of *Granada* is one hundred and fifty miles.

CHAP. 59.

The Province of Sancta Martha.

THis Province of *Martha*, lyeth between *Cartagena*, and the River *Hacha*, on the North sea. It is a plentifull Countrey of Millet, Potatocs, much gold, Emraulds, and other rich stones, and copper, and hath five Spanish towns, the City of *Sancta Martha*, in ten degrees of North latitude, where is re-

reſident the Spaniſh Governour, the King of *Spains* Officers of his treaſure, and a Cathedral Suffragan to that of *Granado*. The City of *Tenerif* ſtandeth on the river *Magdalen*, which parteth this Province from *Cartagena*. The village of *Palms*, is two leagues from this river, twenty to the ſouth of *Tenerif*, the City of *Loſreas* is 30 leagues from the river *Hacha*. On the coaſt of this Governmeut is the river *Biaba*, *Piaras*, *Aguamur*, and *Sancta Martha*. The Indians of this province are commonly in war, which is a hinderance to the *Spaniards* quiet enjoying the riches. It exceedeth in ſtones of ſuch value and quantity, as is not elſwhere to be found in *India*.

CHAP.

CHAP. 60.

Veneſiula.

THe Province of *Veneſiula*, lyeth on the North Sea, parted from *Sancta Martha*, by the River of *Hacha*, on the eaſt is the province of *Suava*, or New *Andeloſia*, as the Spaniards call it. The coaſt of the ſea is neer 130 leagues of length. In this land are veins of gold, of more than two and tweaty Carracts and a half. It is plentifull of wheat and other ſeeds, for there are two harveſts in a year. It hath abundance of all kind of cattle, great and ſmall, Cotton and *Saſaprila*. The City of *Coro* ſtandeth in 11 degrees in a good air, the Governour for the King of *Spain* reſideth here. It hath alſo a melting

ting-houſe, and Cathedrall with Monaſteries.

The City of the Lady of *Carvalteda*, on the ſea coaſt 8 leagues from *Coro*, with a bad haven.

Saint *James* is within the land three leagues to the ſouth of *Carveliteda*. The new *Valentia* is ſixty leagues from *Coro*, and ſeven from the Port of *Brubuſa Xeres* 15 leagues ſouth from *Valentia*. The new *Sigonia* is 20 leagues to the ſouth of *Xeres*. The City of *Tacuio*, ſtandeth ten leagues from *Segavia*, ſouth-weſt *Truxcillio*, eight leagues from *Coro* ſouth and by eaſt. On this coaſt, the principall river is the river *Hacha*, which parts this province from *Sancta Martha*, neer the mouth is a rich Town and Beads of pearl of the beſt in *India*.

CHAP.

CHAP. 61.

Guana.

THis Region comprehendeth all the land that lyeth between the province of *Veneſula* and *Brazil*, which beginneth at two degrees of ſouth latitude; this land is more famous for report, than for any certain knowledge of the riches thereof, for at this day, there is no more than one Spaniſh Town called *Codoa*, which lyeth on the ſea coaſt from *Trinidado*. The Spaniards are neer it, and have better opportunities to know the riches of it than any other. But the Indians which are in great part fled from the Spaniſh Countreys, are ſo much their enemies, as not to permit them to come amongſt them with-

without wars, which is a great hinderance to the Spaniards undertakings. But although this Countrey promiſeth much, in truth to this day there are no mines found and worked either of gold or ſilver, although it is very probable by the Latitude, that it doth abound in both.

The rivers are many and great, that iſſue into the ſea frō this coaſt, of which the moſt famous are the rivers *Orinoque*, or *Orileania*, which entreth into the ſea with ſixteen mouths. The beſt enterance is by the *Branch du* Weſt from *Trinidado* The river of *Amaſions* is more ſoutherly, and iſſueth into the ſea under the line. The mouth or entrance of this river is more ſhallow then *Orinoque*, neither is it ſo well known, although the Engliſh and Dutch have traded up them both with the Indians for theſe commodities naturall to the Countrey,

Bees

Bees wax; Cotton-wool, *Caſſia Fiſtula*, *Bolearmoniack*, *Teralemna*, and divers other drugs, and wood fit for Dyers, and ſome Balſomes. The people love our Nation above any other, and would be glad to aſſiſt us on any deſign. The air in this Countrey is in ſome places extream hot and moiſt, in other places conſtantly hot and dry, and in other ſome very temperate all the year long.

CHAP. 62.

The Land of Brazil.

THis Province beginneth where *Guana* endeth, at two degrees of ſouth latitude, where there is a point called the Cape of Snakes, from whence it lyeth along the Coaſt of the north ſea to 25 degrees

grees, and on the back ſide weſt, lyeth the provinces of the river of *Plate*. The air is the whole year through very hot, the winter which is our ſummer, diſtinguiſhed only with the rain that falleth at that ſeaſon.

Here are many venemous worms and great ſerpents, tis plentifull of paſtures, cattle and horſes, little Millet and no Engliſh grain, wherefore their bread is Caſabi or Potatoes, which are in good Plenty. There are great ſhews of ſilver and gold, but none gotten, nor mines certainly known. The chief commodity is Sugar, Cotton-wool, Bombaſt, and Brazil-wood. It hath neer the ſea coaſt about 20 Portugall towns, many Ingeniowes, or Sugar works: the firſt town of the Countrey is called *Tamerico*, and 5 leagues to the ſouth of that *Farnambuck* or *Reſcif*, then *All Saints* 100 leagues from *Farnambuck* in

14 degrees 40 minutes. The town of the Sure haven in 16 degrees and a half: the *Holy Ghoſt* in 20. There is another town on the river *Generio*, in 23 degrees neer which they cut much Braſel-wood. There are on the coaſt eight or ten ports, more principall than the reſt, which are the river Saint *Dominick* north-eaſt off *Farnambuck*, by the Cape of Saint *Auguſtine*, which ſtandeth in 9 degres. The Iſland of *Tamerica* before rehearſed, the river of Saint *Francis* in 10 degrees and a half. It is very great. The bay of *All Saints* is 3 leagues and 13 up into the land. The river of *Trinidado*, and the river of *Canamon* in 13 degreees and a half. The river of Beads in 14 degrees and a half, and the river of the *Virgins* in 16, and *Porteſceurae* in 17. The river of *Parague*, in 20: neer the town of *Sanctus Spiritus*, and in 23 degrees Cold Cape beyond Saint *Vincent*.

This

This province hath been in difference between the *Portugeſes*, and *Weſt India* Company of *Holland*, and as the Dutch got great footing there without right, ſo the Portugals, ſince their falling from *Spain* have ſurprized them again, and recovered them by the ſame ſlight they got the *Eaſt Indies* from us, but not with ſuch vile murthers, as they committed on the Engliſh.

They have now the town of *Reſif*, onely which not long ſince was neer loſt.

CHAP. 63.

Of the Provinces of the River Plate.

THe provinces of *Plate*, take name from the river on which they lye, the passage to them is up the said river, but they are almost on the back of *Brazil*. They are large and far wholsomer then *Brazil*, plenty of Sugar, Ginger, Wine, Wheat, Millet, all sorts of English fruits, store of Cattle, Swine, and Horses, but no mines that are worked. They are subjected by the Spaniards, and united to the Councill of *Peru*, on the south sea for neerness of lying to that Kingdome, there is a common passage from these provinces thither by land

land over the mountains, the moſt of the land is indifferently inhabited.

This province hath three Spaniſh Cities, the beſt is the City of *Aſcenſion*. It lyeth in 23 degrees and a half of ſouth latitude weſt from *Brazil*, and eaſt from *Peru*, 300 leagues up the River of *Plate* on the North-ſide. In it is reſident the Spaniſh Governour, the Officers royall, and a Cathedrall, Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Lima*, in *Peru*. The next is the City royall, diſtant from the *Aſcenſion* eighty leagues north-eaſt. The City of *Buenos* ayres ſtandeth on the River *Plate*, one hundred leagues from the mouth of the ſame.

Theſe provinces are full of Indians, and Miſtiſos which are Spaniards children begotten on Indian women. On this coaſt between the *Brazil* and the mouth of the River *Plate*, is the port of Saint

Vincent in 33 degrees againſt *Becena Burgo* a ſmall Iſland, and ſix leagues to the ſouth the River *Ubay* the port and Iſland *Dela Canana* in 35 degrees, and forward the river *De la Barca*. And 20 leagues from thence the port of *Roderico*, and in 29 degrees the Iſland of *Catalina* And five leagues to the ſouth *Cloſe Haven*. And fifteen leagues further another river called *Traquean*. And in 32 degrees the Bay of Saint *George*. And in 35 degrees the Cape of Saint *Mary* at the entring into the River P*late*. The ſouth Cape is called Cape *Blanke*, and the mouth of this River of P*late*, is thirty over and a great way up it, ten leagues in breadth with many Iſlands, and divers great Rivers iſſuing into it.

CHAP.

CHAP. 64.

Of the Coaſt between the River of Plate *and the Strait of* Magelan.

FRom the mouth of this River, the ſtrait lyeth ſouthweſt, and is diſtant thence 400 leagues. It hath on the ſaid coaſt: firſt the point of Saint *Helena* in 37 degrees, the point of *Francis* in 38: the River of *Canobi* in 45. And to the ſouth the Iſle of *Ducks*. And in 47 the River of *Seriani*, and in 49 the Port of Saint *Julian*, the River of *Sancta Crux* in 50. And 12 leagues before you come to the ſtrait of *Ileſonſus*. But the land poſſeſt with no other but the Natives, which are a Gyantly people.

CHAP.

CHAP. 65.

The Straight of Magellan.

THis ſtraight is famous for the troubleſome paſſage of *Drake*, *Candiſh*, and *Haukins*, three Engliſh men Generals, each in a ſeverall Fleet: *Drake* and *Candiſh* being the firſt that ſailed along the coaſt of *Peru*, and ſo to the *Eaſt Indies*, and came home by the Cape of *Bona Sperantia*, Circum-navigating the Globe. The laſt being much over-matched was taken by the Spaniards on the coaſt of *Peru*, and convayed from thence priſoner to *Spain*. From whence with much difficulty he obtained his freedome, although ſolemn Engagements

gagements passed from the General his taker for his freedome.

The entrance into this strait is in 52 degrees, and the comming out into the south sea the same height.

It is an extream difficult passage by reason of the meeting of the north and south seas in the channell, driving each other back, prevailing as they are favoured by the wind, which commonly bloweth there exceeding boysterously and cold. There are divers caves and bays in it, but no incouragement for a sea-man to adventure that way. The Inhabitants on this strait are few, and extream savage, neither is this passage any more in use: for those that will go by the south of *America* to the *East Indies*, or into the south sea to any part of the west coast of *America*, have a more convenient passage south of this strait in an open sea. The entrance

trance into it is called *Lamear*, but the ſea was diſcovered by Sir *Francis Drake*, and Sir *Richard Haukins* both which were driven back by foul weather into thoſe ſeas after they had paſſed the ſtrait.

On the coaſt of the ſouth ſea, which lyeth between the ſtrait and *Chilli*, there are no inhabitants ſave the wild Natives, but it hath the Bay of horſes in 52 degrees, and the Bay of Saint *John* in 50. The Cape of Saint *Francis* in 51. And 18 leagues before you come to Port *Hearnan* the Bay of *Galago* in 48 degrees 40 minutes, and north of it the Bay of *Kings*, and the Iſle of *Catilina*, then the Cape of Saint *Andrew* in 42 degrees where *Chilla* beginneth.

CHAP.

CHAP. 66.

Chillia.

THis coaſt reacheth to 28 degrees of ſouth latitude. This Region is wholſome above all other in the *Indies*, being of an excellent temperature, as neither too hot nor too cold. It is abundantly rich in gold and ſilver mines, and all ſorts of cattle & grain, fruits & excellent pleaſant wine. The Countrey men are ſtrong and valiant beyond compare, which the Spaniards know to their great coſt, for they could never totally ſubdue this Nation. The Spaniards had formerly 12 Spaniſh towns in this Province, the moſt ſouth was the City of *Chillon* in an Iſland of fifty leagues long, that almoſt joyneth to the firm land,

land, which beareth the name of this whole Countrey, this town had in it a Monaſtery of Friars; and to the north of this town 41 leagues, the City of *Oſornio* ſeven leagues from the ſea, with two Monaſteries of Friars, and one of Nuns. The City of *Valdiva* two leagues within the mouth of the River *Valdiva* in 40 degrees. It had three Monaſteries of Friars, and one of Nuns. The City *Imperiall* in 39 degrees of height 3 leagues from the ſea: in it was reſident the Cathedrall, and two Monaſteries of Friars. The City of Conception lyeth in 37 degrees neer the ſea. And there did reſide the Governour of the Countrey. The harbour is good, and made by an Iſland which lyeth before a nook in the land. The Port of *Quoquimbo*, is a good harbour, and ſtandeth in 32 degrees. The town of *Laſerana*, is next to *Peru*. It lyeth pleaſantly

ſamly by the Valley of *Quoquimbo*. In this place it rains but thrice a year: this Countrey is neer 300 leagues by the ſea, but not above twenty into the land, where lye the *Andes*, which are mighty great mountains, that run through the ſouthern *America*, even from the ſtrait of *Magellan* to *Sancta Martha* Of the Spaniſh towns in *Chilla*, there is recovered by the Natives, and by them quite deſtroyed the City of *Conception*, *Chillon*, *Oſornio*, *Valdivia*, and *Imperiall*.

CHAP. 67.

The Councill of Charcas.

THe bounds of this Councill ſtretcheth from *Chilia* to *Peru*, it

it hath abundance of cattle of all kinds, great ſhag-haired ſheep bigger then goats that carry great burthens on their backs, ſtore of corn of all ſorts, fruits and wine, much gold, and the greateſt mines of ſilver in the world. There are few Spaniſh towns, and but one port, in regard the Spaniards get neer the Hill of *Potoſi*, to the City *Imperiall*, which lyeth in 19 degrees of latitude far from the ſea, and delivereth that which is exported, and receiveth the Marchandize imported at the City of *Arica*.

The City of *Imperiall*, is exceeding populous of Spaniards and Indians, and it ſtandeth neer the Hill of *Potoſi*, which is much to be admired for the great quantities of ſilver is drawn from thence, and exceeding deep caves in the earth, from whence they fetch it, that are ſo intricate and far in the earth, that thoſe that go in take the Po-

piſh

piſh Sacraments, the danger of death is ſo great. This mountain is as it were pointed at by a black cloud that perpetually hangeth over it. The land about it is moſt extream barren, yet the great quantity of ſilver that is there cauſeth that all ſorts of variety is there in great plenty, although at a dear rate. And towards the Port of *Arica*, are the mines of *Porco*, which are more ancient and very great, but harder to work.

The Indians live in the beſt places for cattle, corn, wine, and fruits being tributary to the Spaniards, that in behalf of the King of *Spain* are Lords of theſe great riches.

CHAP.

CHAP. 68.

The Kingdom of Peru.

THis Kingdome is governed by a Councill and Viceroy. It hath to the North the Councill of *Quipo*, on the ſouth *Charcas*, and to the weſt the ſouth ſea, and to the eaſt without limits. This Kingdome is well peopled with Civill orderly Indians, that are in great ſubjection to the Spaniards. *Peru* doth abound in all ſorts of fruits, ſeed, cattle, horſes, ſheep, ſwine, rich mines of gold, ſilver, quick-ſilver, plentifull of wine, oil, and ſugar. The *Andes* run through this Province within ten leagues of the ſea. In all which coaſts it never raineth, but on the ſaid hils it raineth continually, and beyond as in other

ther Regions. The plains between the ſea, and the ſaid Hils, have few or no rivers, but the induſtrie of the Inhabitants draw in trenches, (which are artificially made) the water either from thoſe few rivers, or from the ſide of the ſaid *Andes*, which maketh that the ſaid plain is mightily populous, fruitfull and pleaſant even as a garden.

The City of *Lema* is neer the ſouth ſea in 12 degrees of ſouth la-latitude, on the ſide of a rich and pleaſant valley. It conſiſteth of 4000 houſes. On the eaſt-ſide of it runneth a fair river, by which the Citizens have Gardens with moſt excellent fruits. And this is the ſole place in the world that is without thunder and lightning, which never happen here, neither is there plague or peſtilence, but the inhabitants enjoy perpetually a clear and fair ſky. It is the ſeat of the Vice-

roy aud Councill, and Assembly of Chief Justices, the Officers of the King of *Spains* revenue, the chief seat of the Inquisition, a University with schools of divers Indians, languages, five Monasteries of Friars, and one of *Jesuits*, *Calao* which is the Port of this City is two leagues from it. It is great and good. The village of *Arneada* is in the valley of *Chianeai* ten leagues from *Lima*, neer a good Haven in 9 degrees. The City of *Truxcilo*, stands in seven degrees and a half neer the sea, with Monasteries of *Dominican*, *Franciscan*, and *Mercenaries*, and Officers royall for these bounds. The port is two leagues of the City in a Bay not very good for ships. The City of Saint *John* is seated in a most plentifull place, and the Indian inhabitants are the faireſt and most wel-favoured people in the *Indies*. The City *Guanang* is to the south

of

Lema. It hath Monasteries of *Dominican*, *Franciscan*, and *Mercenaries*, and one of Nuns, and the best houses of any City in *Peru* of Brick and Stone. It standeth in a temperate place, and is very healthy.

The City of *Cosco*, is the head City of *Peru*, by a title that it hath from the Kings of *Spain*. It lyeth in 13 degrees and a half south of the Equinoctiall. It is a very great City, and hath four great streets that go to the four parts of the world. It hath many Monasteries and Nunneries, with a Cathedrall, and divers schools of Indian Children.

The City of *Ariquipa* is in 16 degrees on the sea side. It is a rich and flourishing place, and in a wholesome Climate: the other Cities of Spaniards are Inland, but these rehearsed are the most eminent. The inconveniency of this Countrey is the great Earth-

quakes that often happen eſpecially about *Fema*. There are three wonderfull ſprings of water in this Countrey, a water that turneth ſo ſoon as it is ſtopt to ſtone. If a man or beaſt drink of it, it turneth to a ſtone in his body, and killeth him: with this they make ſtones of what faſhion they pleaſe, and make their houſes: there is another water that ſpringeth far within land, that being ſetled turneth to pure white ſalt: the other is two ſpouts of water, by each other, the one hot, the other cold.

The remarkableſt ports, Ilands and points on this coaſt are the Ilands of *Lobos* in 7 degrees: the one is four leagues from the coaſt, the other more; and forward to the ſouth weſt the Ile of Saint *Rock*, and further the port of *Abrago* ten leagues to the north of *Truxcillo* in 7 degrees and a half: the port of *Santa* in nine degrees, and five

leagues

leagues more south port *Farwell*, and six from it *Casama*, and eight leagues further the port of *Gurmay*, and twenty leagues to the south the *Baranca* and *Potquaria*, where there is a great salt pit. And a little more south the Ile of *Lema*, at the entry of the port of *Cala*, and twenty leagues more south the point of *Guareo*. And in 15 degrees the point *Chuca*, and forward the point of Saint *Laurence*, neer the River *Ariquipa*. And then the River of *Nombre d' Dios*, where *Peru* endeth, and the Councill of *Charchas* beginneth.

CHAP. 69.

Quito *Kingdome.*

THis Kingdome is governed by a Councill, whole bounds lyeth between *Peru* and *Panama*. It hath two mighty Countreys or Provinces within his circuit, that is to say, first *Quito*, and then *Popyan*. *Quito* lyeth between *Peru* and *Popyan* on the south sea, and far into the land under the Equinoctiall line: and contrary to the opinion of the Ancients, it is a most wholesome temperate Countrey, and rather cold than hot in most parts of it. In those places where the snowes continue all the year, it raineth from *October* to *March*, which they call winter: this province is rich in Mines of Emraulds, and gold

gold, silver and quick-silver, plentifull of English grain and cattle, horse and swine. This Region is happy in the temperature of the air, there being neither extream cold nor heat, as lying Equinoctiall to these Extreams, and which is most delightfull to mans nature always, a cleer skie. The Spanish towns are the City of Saint *Francis*, 60 leagues from the south sea, and half a league to the north of the Equinoctiall: in it are resident the Councill, the Officers of the Spanish Kings Revenues, and a Cathedrall with three Monasteries. The town of *Bamba* lyeth southwest from *Quito*, on a river of that name. It is possest by Spaniards and Indians, which are extream rich in sheep above any town of *India*. The City of *Loxein* standeth in the way from *Quito* to *Cosco*: there are many other Spanish Inland towns which are great and

&good, of which I have no certain knowledg, but of moſt conſequence to a Navigator, is the port towns: the beſt of which is *Poyta* in five degrees. It is a good and great harbour. The City of Saint *James* of *Aquil* ſtandeth not far from the ſea.

It hath a good port on a river that runneth fair by the City fit for veſſels of great burthen.

The City of *Porto Vivegio* ſtandeth on the ſea neer the borders of *Peru*, the Indians of this place have red warts that ſometimes grow on their Noſes and Foreheads, Cheeks and Chins, which eateth as a ringworm with us, but far more to the diſ-figuring the face, and in extremity of pain.

The river and port of *Tombes* is in 4 degrees, and ſouth of it the Ile of *Pana*, the port of *Calaio* in two degrees height ſouth latitude, by which ſtandeth the Ile of *Plata*, and

and one degree to the ſouth of the Equinoctiall, the Bay of

This province hath formerly had great Gyants living there, as appeareth by the great bones often found, and pieces of teeth, which have weighed fourteen ounces.

Neer the ſaid point of *Helena*, there are veins of Tar, which runneth out of the earth, with which they commonly cank their ſhips.

CHAP. 70.

*P*opyan.

THis province lyeth between *Quito* and *Panama*, the greateſt part of it is In-land, yet doth it for a good way lye on the ſouth ſea. The eaſtern part bordereth on the Kingdome of *Granado* and *Cartagena*.

The

The temperature of ayr is very different in this place, for here are ſome places indifferent temperate and cool, other places are violent hot and ſickly. This province hath ſome Indians peaceable, other ſome extraordinary ſavage, inſomuch that about the Village of *Arma*, and *Canarna*, they eat not onely thoſe that they take in war, cutting off ſlivers eating one part, while the other liveth, but ſell their Children, and the Sons their Fathers and Mothers to the Butchers that keep ſhambles of mans fleſh.

This Countrey is exceeding rich in gold mines, which maketh that the Spaniards endure the other inconveniences of the Countrey with great patience.

The principall Spaniſh City in this Goverment is *Popyan*, which lyeth far from the ſea, two degrees to the north of the Equinoctiall. It hath the Leivtenant Governour

vernour reſident in it, a Cathedrall with Monaſteries of Friars: the City of *Cali* ſtandeth in 4 degrees 20 leagues from the ſea: the Governour is reſident in it, and the Officers of the King of *Spains* treaſure, a melting houſe and two Monaſteries. The Port of *Bonaventure* lyeth in 3 degrees and a half north of the line: this is a place of good reſort of Merchants, and hath a good port and a fair Cuſtome-houſe.

The Village of *Sancta Fee*, on the River of *Cavaca*.

The Village of *Arma*, borders on *Granada*, neer which lyeth the Village of *Canarman*.

On the ſea coaſt is the Cape of *Corientes* in 5 degrees to the north of the line. The River *Solines* in four degrees, and ſouth ten leagues, the River of Saint *John* in two degrees: and little more ſouth the River of Saint *Lucas*, and further ſouth the Port of the Croſſe,

FINIS.

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